The Weekly Post.

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HAZELWOOD.

BY CACIQUE HELMET.

Wrapt in thy dreamy ambient air,
And curt'ning azure haze:
Midst thy echoing hills, that cluster fair
Around thy foliage maze.

On Monongahela's salient banks,
Along the water wending:
Among the peach and pear tree ranks,
Thy mansions are extending.

The wealthy halls, and pretty cots
Vine trellised, sweet serene:
In blooming gardens, fragrant spots
Midst canopies of green.

The happy dwellers, nestling here
Within thy tranquil glades;
Though near the city's feverish glare,
They revel in the shades.

* * * * *

Thy sacred atmosphere now breaks
With music clear and sweet;
And floating melody now makes
Vibrating flowerets meet.

As through thy consecrated calm,
Light rippling laughter trills;
To blessedness yet adding balm,
And me with incense fills.

A bevy of lovely maidens, come
From "Archery" returning;
Perhaps—who knows—of all, not one
Their admirer are discerning.

* * * * * *

Yet ladies, I just near you sat,
So near and yet so far;
Had you but turned—your look were at
This writer—in the car.

A BETRAYED GIRL'S VENGEANCE.

Marrying Another Lover to Accomplish it And Killing Herself.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Of the many crimes committed on the sacred soil of Kentucky there never has been one for romance of incident, chivalry of motive, tragedy of ending equal to that of the Beauchamp affair. Though transpiring many years ago, its details have lost none of their freshness, and the high standing of the families and their persistent efforts to suppress everything relating to it, have tended to perpetuate its remembrance, and render it a romance that even at this late day all Kentuckians love to talk of and wonder over. The murderer or infatuated avenger of another's wrongs, was J. C. Beauchamp, the son of a respectable farmer near Bowling Green. He was a young law student of unusual promise, whose talents and address had attracted the favorable notice of the afterward murdered Solomon P. Sharpe, at that time Attorney General of the State. Young Beauchamp was of ardent temperament; entertained exalted ideas of woman's purity, and once upon his vacations chanced to Meet Miss Ann Cooke, a beautiful young lady, who during his absence in the pursuit of his studies had, with a widowed mother, taken up her residence near his father's farm.

It was a case of love at first sight. Miss Cooke was melancholy as a lover's lute, lived in great privacy, and her mysterious movements and intentional withdrawal from society threw around her a halo of mystification that fired the ardor of the law student and made him a willing slave at her feet. He called upon her, actually forced himself into her presence, and borrowed books of her, simply to afford him an excuse to call again. She repelled his advances in a manner that lured him on. He persecuted her with kindness and haunted her with attentions. He proposed, was rejected; she would never marry. He persisted with an excess of passion and ardor that induced her to tell him her story, and wrung from him a promise of revenge.

She had been betrayed, she said, by Col. Sharpe. Her case was a peculiarly sad one. Col. Sharpe had been raised in her father's family. The sacred rites of hospitality he had repaid by filching the daughter's virtue. And she, like many another, became a mother ere she was a wife. She had been famed for her beauty, yet her disgrace had withered its charms and crippled its powers. Her family had been wealthy, but adversity had overtaken them. Her father and male relatives were all dead. There was no one to avenge her wrongs. Beauchamp, tied to her fate by the silken cords of a desperate love, as well as by a romantic notion of a chivalric temperament that urged him to wash out by assassination or challenge the wrong done, readily took an oath to hurl Sharpe to the doom he deserved.

"Sharpe will not fight," said Miss cook, when Beauchamp announced his intention of calling him out; "he is too great a coward." That was in 1821.

The Legislature was in session at Frankfort. Beauchamp readily found Col. Sharpe at the Mansion House. The Colonel recognized him cordially. "I've come to Frankfort to see you on important business," and Beauchamp took him by the arm, saying, "Let's take a walk."

They went to a retired spot by the river side. The bell at the Mansion House rang for supper.

Beauchamp turned upon Sharpe with a nervous manner and eye sparkling with anger. "Do you remember the last words Miss Cooke, whom you ruined, spoke to you?"

Sharpe stood as if transfixed.

"I am the avenger whom, in the spirit of propheey, she, the last time you ever saw her, warned you would right her wrongs."

Sharpe stood still, deigning no reply.

"Will you fight a duel with me?"

"My dear friend," cringingly spoke the Attorney General, "I cannot fight you on Miss Cooke's account."

"Defend yourself, then, coward and villian that you are," shrieked Beauchamp, drawing an enormous dirk.

"I have no weapon but a penknife."

Beauchamp threw him a Spanish knife.

"My dear friend, I cannot fight you," still urged Sharpe.

"You d—— villain, what do you mean by that? That she is not worthy you should fight her friend and avenger?"

"My friend, I meant that I never can fight the friend of that worthy, injured lady. Had her brothers murdered me, I would not have raised my hand to defend myself. And if you are her husband, I can never fight you."

I am not her husband, but her friend and avenger. She sent me to take your life. Now, d——d villain, you shall die."

He raised his dagger. Sharpe ran. Beauchamp seized him by the collar. Sharpe fell upon his knees and begged for his life.

"Take my property; my whole estate is at your command, but oh, let me live," he cried.

Beauchamp released his hold, slapped Sharpe's face, and kicked him as he arose.

"Get up, you coward. I'll publicly horsewhip you to-morrow in the street, you infernal coward," he said.

Beauchamp meant to be as good as his word. He procured a horsewhip, and presuming that Sharpe, surrounded by his friends, would make a show of resistance, provided himself with pistols, with which to finish him. Sharpe felt that;

He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

So before break of day he was on his horse en route for Bowling Green. Beauchamp returned to his home. Miss Cooke now resolved to take vengeance in her own hands. Daily she practised with pistols, till her aim became deadly. She tried to lure Sharpe to her house. He avoided her. Beauchamp refrained from any further attempt on Sharpe's life to give Miss Cooke the opportunity she wished for. It never came, and this desire to kill him herself gave to Sharpe many a day of life. In June, 1824, Beauchamp and Miss Cooke were married. And then he claimed he had the right to assassinate his wife's seducer. Sharpe was now a candidate for the Legislature, but his treatment of Miss Cooke added to his unpopularity, so he announced that Miss Cooke's child was the offspring of a negro. He even produced a forged certificate to substantiate this unheard-of villainy.

Beauchamp heard the tale, and resolved that Sharpe's hour had now come. He repaired to Frankfort, and unable to obtain lodgings at the hotels passed the night with Scott, the keeper of the Penitentiary. He retired early and prepared for his murderous deed. Instead of shoes he put on yarn stockings. He concealed his face in a red bandanna handkerchief. He secreted a long knife in his bosom. Stealthily he crawled unobserved out of his lodgings and repaired noislessly to Sharpe's residence. Drawing his dagger he knocked three times.

"Who's there?" cried Sharpe.

"Covington," replied Beauchamp (Covington was an intimate friend of Sharpe's.)

The door opened, Sharpe appeared, and Beauchamp seized him by the throat. He tried to escape.

Mrs. Sharpe appeared at a rear door.

Beauchamp tore off his mask and thrust his face close to his doomed victim. "And do you now know me?" he scoffingly sneered.

Sharp drew back and cried, "Great God, it is he."

They were his last words.

Beauchamp plunged his dagger deep into his heart. The blood spurted upon the walls and dabbled the floor. "Die," was all Beauchamp said. And he died.

The hue and cry was soon raised. The assassin was followed by an eager crowd of pursuers. Captured, arrested, he was brought back and tried. He was convicted; he was sentenced to be executed. His wife remained with him to the last. She made no attempt at concealing the fact that she instigated and urged on the assassination. She gloried in it, and scouted at the threats of indicting her as accessory before the fact. The night before the execution she procured an ounce vial of laudanum and persuaded her husband to cheat the gallows if he could. The laudanum was divided. She swallowed one-half. He took his portion, then they knelt and prayed. They sang for joy; they shouted that their sins had been forgiven, and in a delirium of ecstacy roused the other inmates of the prison. The poison did not work. She swore that she would starve herself to death, and die with her husband, and be buried in the same coffin.

June 5, 1826, was a great day in Frankfort. The city was thronged to see the last of J. O. Beauchamp. The black and ominous gibbet was erected on a hill-top near by. The drums beat mournful dirges from an early hour. At 11 o'clock Mrs. Beauchamp told the jailer to leave her a few moments with her husband. The jailer left, but was soon recalled by deep groans from their cell. He returned and found them both weltering in blood. They had stabbed themselves with a knife the wife had concealed. His wound was not fatal. His wife soon expired. Beauchamp was carried to her bedside as her life's blood was ebbing fast. He felt her pulse. "Farewell, child of sorrow, farewell, victim of persecution, and misfortune! You are now safe from the tongue of slander. For you I've lived, for you I die." He kissed her lips; he was ready.

The blood was trickling from his wounds, he was too weak to sit up, so they laid him in a covered wagon and hauled him to the gallows.

He waved his hands to the ladies, whose weeping eyes cheered him with sympathy and consolation. They were compelled to help him get on his coffin. He was too weak to sit upon it unsupported.

"Give me some water. Let the drums play 'Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow,'" were his last words.

They buried the self-murdered wife and the executed husband in the same coffin, folded in each other's arms. Even in death they were not divided. Their grave is at Bloomfield, Ky., marked by a modest shaft. Before her death Mrs. Beauchamp wrote the following epitaph which was engraved on the tombstone of the misguided pair:

Entombed below in each other's arms
The husband and the wife repose:
Safe from life's never ending storms,
Secure from all their cruel foes.

A child of evil fate she lived—
A villain's wiles her peace had crossed—
The husband of her heart revived
The happiness she long had lost.

He heard her tale of matchless woe,
And burning for revenge arose;
He laid her base betrayer low,
And struck dismay to virtue's foes.

Reader, if honor's generous blood
E'er warmed thy heart, here drop a tear,
And let the sympathetic flood
Deep in thy mind its traces wear.

A brother or a sister thou—
Dishonored see thy sister dear;
Then turn and see the villain low,
And let fall the grateful tear.

Daughters of virtue grant the tear,
That love and honor's tomb may claim,
In your defence the husband here
Laid down in youth his life and fame.

His wife disdained a life forlorn,
Reft from her heart's beloved lord.
Then, reader, here their fortunes mourn,
Who for their love their life blood poured.

The excitement over the fate of Beauchamp and the tragic ending of his wife has lent to the tragedy a romantic halo, and some years since John Savage a New York journalist and play-writer, worked the leading incidents of the affair into a drama entitled "the Sybil," which, however, was performed only twice. Sharpe's son got out an injunction at Louisville against the performance of the piece, and succeeded in suppressing it entirely.

Were the tragedy to occur in these days, it is very doubtful if Beauchamp would have ever felt the halter draw.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

These Springs were discovered in 1804, and the following year were frequented by persons afflicted with diseases, who encamped in the valley to be near the newly-discovered fountain of health. Not long afterwards accommodations were provided for visitors, and for three-score years they have regularly drawn a large number of health and pleasure seekers. The natural beauty of the valley where the springs burst forth is great, and it seems to have been formed by nature as a retreat for wearied and suffering humanity. High hills surround it, ascended by terraced walks, and from their summits pleasing vistas open. From the elevated position of these springs among the ranges of the Allegheny mountains, and the dense forest growth surrounding them, the atmosphere is always deliciously cool; and doubtless much of the benefit derived by visitors is owing to the fact that no suffering is experienced from midsummer sun, and that refreshing sleep can always be enjoyed.

Bedford is an old town and has an interesting history. It was the site of an important fort in colonial times, and some of the most illustrious names in American annals are associated with events occurring here towards the close of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The adjacent country is picturesque—fertile valleys and rugged mountains, holding rich deposits of iron-ore, abounding in all directions.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.

FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY.

The Remarkable Financiering of a Spanish Adventuress.

At Auteuil the other day, in a cosy little hotel in the Park des Princes, the Spanish Government arrested a mysterious elderly lady who was living with her sister in great luxury. Stories differ, one correspondent declaring that she was extradited to Spain; another that the arrest was made by error, the lady being mistaken for Senora Baldomera, the accomplished Spanish financier. The woman wanted by the police is fifty-five, the widow of Senor Larra, a well known Spanish satirist, who blew out his brains some time ago for some unknown reason. She is of good family. In 1872 she attracted much attention by borrowing money in small sums from the laborers and shop keepers of the Capital, returning them in a few days with 12 per cent. interest. The fame of the buena senora, or good lady, soon spread throughout the city, and when, in 1875, she opened a bank on similar principles, its doors were thronged. Her establishment was styled the Casas de Imposiciones. At this concern she received deposits of money in sums of $100 and upward, on which she agreed to pay interest as follows: 20 per cent. on receiving the deposit, 20 per cent. at the end of the first, second and third months, and then, at the expiration of the fourth month, when 80 per cent. had been already paid, she promised to repay the entire sum loaned. Nobody was to know how Donna Baldomera was to employ the money received by her, and contrary rumors concerning her disposition of it prevailed, some asserting that the capital was to be used in working mines of fabulous wealth, others, that the woman was an agent of the Government, adding that it was thus procuring money on more advantageous terms than with its regular bankers. But the Madrinos, in their haste to get rich, were not particular about details, and hours before the bank opened in the morning hundreds of depositors would collect before its doors, the presence of the police being necessary to preserve order. Donna Baldomera for some time met her promised payment of interest promptly, and the people flocked to her establishment in such numbers that the deposits amounted to millions of dollars, the regular bankers and savings banks being drained of their deposits by this extraordinary traffic in money.

The end came in due time, and one fine morning in December, 1876, she disappeared, leaving a deficit of over one million reals. She was last seen in public in an opera-box on the night of December 2d, and on the following Monday the doors of her banking-house remained closed to the would-be depositors, as well as to those who called for their interest. A great crowd soon gathered about the building, and, to prevent a breach of the peace, the police forced the door and took possession of the premises. It was found that the safes and drawers were empty, and every article of value, as well as the money, had disappeared with the financier. It is estimated that Donna Baldomera's establishment, while it was in operation, received deposits aggregating about $2,500,000, of which enormous sum about $750,000 had been returned to the depositors as interest, the swindling Donna getting away with the remainder.

This is almost an exact repetition, except in the *denouement*, of the operations of Fraeulein Adele Spitzeder, who set up a similar institution in Munich some years ago. Fraeulein Spitzeder found herself in Munich, in November, 1874, with a few kreutzers only in her pocket, and destitution staring her in the face. She inserted an advertisement in one of the papers asking for a small loan at ten per cent. interest for two months. In answer she obtained 4,000 florins, instead of the 150 for which she had asked. She then conceived the idea of keeping the thing up, and was able to meet the exorbitant interest promised by reloaning the money to members of the aristocracy who were temporarily embarrassed, at still more exorbitant rates. Her business prospered so greatly that she was enabled to promise and pay ten per cent per month on her deposits. Millions of florins passed through her hands, she built splendid mansions, lived like a Princess, set up a daily newspaper of her own, supported a dozen soup-houses, and silenced every assault of the press by a libel suit. In 1872 she was at the height of her prosperity, and so enormous were her transrctions that she found it necessary to employ forty-five clerks and book-keepers to carry them on. But on the 13th of November of that year, just eight years from the very day on which she began her operations, she was suddenly arrested for fraud and thrown into the city jail. Her liabilities were found to be more than five times as great as her assets, and when she was brought to trial in July 1873 she was convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Hundreds of people throughout Bavaria found themselves ruined by Fraeulein Spitzeder's failure, and a number of prominent personages, who had been on intimate terms with her and recieved loans from her, found it prudent to absent themselves from Bavaria for a time, among them being one of the Princes of the Royal house. Fraeulien Spitzeder's term of imprisonment expired two years ago.

A Bird's Wing.

[From the St. Nicholas.]

Did you ever look at a bird's wing carefully, and try to find out from it the way in which it is used? People usually suppose, either that a bird flies because it is lighter than the air, like a balloon, or that it rows itself along as a boat is rowed through the water. Neither of these suppositions is true. A bird is not lighter than the air and does not float, for when a bird is shot in the wing it falls to the ground just as a squirrel. On the contrary, a bird flies by its own weight, and could not fly at all if it were not heavier than air. * * *

Look at a quill-feather and you will see that on each side of the central shaft or quill, there is a broad, thin portion, which is called the vane. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while on the other side is narrow and stiff; and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little, like the slats on a window blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward, each feather is pressed up against the stiff narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet, like a blind with the slats closed. After the down-stroke is finished and the up-stroke begins, the pressure is taken off from the surface of the wing, and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vanes now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the wing and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the wing resists the air on its down stroke, and raises the bird a little at each flap, but at each up-stroke allows the air to slide off at the sides and to pass through between the feathers, so that nothing is lost.

THE City Council of Chicago voted down a proposition to extend to the Fraudulent President the freedom of the city. When a man has been convicted of knowingly taking what doesn't belong to him, it is prudent to give him as little freedom as possible.

THE KISKIMINETAS.

[*An Ode Dedicated to General Harry White.*]

Columbia now has broke her back,
And all the nation's gone to rack;
Because the General wants to slack
The raging Kiskiminetas.

Then see the wharves at Freeport rise,
And watch the smoke ascend the skies
As countless steamers take supplies
Up the Kiskiminetas.

While the General, lost to view,
Hunts Atlantic City through;
Just to get a whale or two
To slack the Kiskiminetas.

A million shad and speckled trout,
Have from the nurseries been turned out;
Here they flourish and grow stout
In the Kiskiminetas.

O! what a glorious National scheme,
Building watery roads for steam,
On such a self supplying stream
As the Kiskiminetas.

But we'll put nothing in its way.
Let time and money have its sway,
But you will hear the people say
Dam the Kiskiminetas.

BATHING AT NARRAGANSETT.

ÆSTHETICS AND MODESTY AT A DISCOUNT ON THE BEACH.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

We've been here at Narragansett just two weeks, dear, and the reason
I've not written is because I have not had an hour to spare:
What with romance, rocks, and bathing, and the very crowded season,
All my leisure is exhausted keeping crimpings in my hair.

First, the bathing! I have never bathed, you know, because Aunt Maggie
Liked the mountains; but this year the Flodden-Tompkyns took my part.
Here I am, and lost in wonder at the costumes scant and baggy,
And the stockings—highest, surely, style of decorative art.

Yes, red stockings seem the custome; dress cut short, and redly glancing,
In we go, and never mind the lack of what's called "embonpoint;"
And for all the world we look like ancient spinsters ballet dancing,
Or a lot of withered mermaids much collapsed and out of joint.

Oh, such shapes! such ribs! such elbows! If the poet had but seen us
Who got up the antique myth (don't ask me when) it could not be
Even in his wildest dreams he ever would have thought of Venus
Rising in red stockings, rising slowly from the foam-clad sea.

If we're horrid though, the men are something worse, I fairly tremble
When I see a dripping swimmer coming whom I've known on shore.
Hair all lank, moustache all stringy—e'en the handsomest resemble
Swimming dogs, their hides all clammy; only this, and nothing more,

As to modesty—don't name it. The Apollo Belvedere
Wouldn't make me change opinion, art or no art. Yet I beg
That you will not mention what I tell you; but the truth is, Mary,
There is no beauty in a wet uncovered human foot and leg.

Yet these men think naught of coming, bare be low the knee, and walking
On the sands, where all the tide of fashion ebbs and flows,
Bowing, smiling, quite unconscious of their legs, and even talking
To the girls, gesticulating meanwhile wit h their wet bare toes!

It is awful! For I'm sure, at least among the upper classes,
Toes were always, like some verbs, things understood but not expressed,
'Twould be well to post up where the bare-legged crowd of bathers passes,
"Man never is" (you know the line?) "but always" (I think) "to be dressed."

Yes, it's awful, art or no art! And but one man I've discovered
In whose garb there's nothing that our sense of decency shocks:
He's a clergyman, who, all in flannel (dark blue), nicely covered,
Head to foot, wears, stud's and collar, necktie, hat, and dark blue socks.

Just too lovely! That's the style of bathing that I call artistic,
Quiet, comfortable—looking as you do on shore, you know.
All the rest are, I confess, dear, much too wet and realistic—
Endless groups of legs and arms, with flesh-tints after Bougbereau.

SURE, PROMPT AND THOROUGH, are the characteristics of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years, as a standard curative for cramps, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and all diseases of the bowels; it is besides easily administered to children, being pleasant to the taste, and is entirely safe.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Careful Analysis of Running the Government by the Two Parties

Astounding Results of Radical Profligacy in Expenditure.

[Washington Post of Saturady.]

Getting hold of the "Republican Campaign Document," known as Windom's interview, a *Post* reporter called on Mr. Blackburn to learn what the result of his investigations had been. The following is the result:

Reporter—Have you read the so called "Windom Interview," published first in the New York *Times* and since circulated by the Gorham-Hale committee?

Mr. Blackburn—Yes, carefully. It is of a piece with similar campaign misrepresentations with which the Republican Congressional committee is trying to deceive the people.

Reporter—What action, if any, will the Congressional Democratic Committee take in reference to this and similar efforts of the Republicans to cry down the reputation of the Democratic party for economy?

Mr. Blackburn—Senator Windom is only following out a plan adopted by his party in its death struggle, to break the force of the savings actually effected by the Democratic House, and he, like his co laborers, endeavors to mislead the uninitiated in various ways. For example, he refuses to take note of the actual decrease of expenditures under Democratic rule, and whilst he cannot deny also the great reductions in the appropriations which the Democratic House has effected, he endeavors to explain it away by saying that these reductions were made "by denying appropriations indispensable to the public service; by postponing necessary public works; by repudiating National obligations; by withholding large sums of deficiency bills." All these charges are known to be entirely untrue, but it seems to be an understood thing all along the Republican line that something must be done to explain away Democratic economy.

Reporter—What is the comparative record of the Democratic and Republican parties as to economy in conducting the Government?

Mr. Blackburn.—The official figures will verify what has become a matter of household knowledge, that the record of the Democratic party is one of economy, and the record of the Republican party one of extravagance and curruption. Economy with the Democratic party is of no recent origin, and, as was to be expected, as soon as the Democracy obtained control of the House of Representatives, it forced upon the Republican Administration and Senate reductions of great magnitude, both in appropriations and expenditures. Before discussing recent savings effected by the Democratic House, let us examine the actual expenditures from the commencement of our Government down to the last year when the Republican party had control of both Houses of Congress. The net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt—principal, premiums and interest—and exclusive also of pensions—being only expenses for the army, navy, Indians and miscellaneous civil, from the fiscal year 1789 to the fiscal year ended 1876, can be easily found in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury: For the war period from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1862, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1866, both inclusive, more than one year after the close of the war, covering a period of five years, the net ordinary expenditures above named amounted to three billions, five hundred and thirty millions, nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-four cents.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Now, in order to make a comparison which even the Republican chairman of a Senate Committee cannot with all his acquired knowledge of figures successfully refute, we will eliminate this war period from our calculation. This being done, we find that, from the commencement of the Government to the beginning of the war, that is, from the fiscal year ended March 4, 1789, down to and including the fiscal year ended June 30, 1861, both inclusive, covering a period of more than 73 years, the net ordinary expenditures of the Government for the purposes above stated amounted to one billion, five hundred and six millions, seven hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifteen cents. Now, the net ordinary expenditures of the Government for the same purposes, for the last ten years of unbroken Republican rule, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, more than one year after the war, and including the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, amounted to $1,528,947,137 87; thus showing an excess of expenditures of $22,190,996 72 against the Republican party. Or, to state it plainly, the net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, principal, premiums and interest, and exclusive also of pensions, for a period of ten years, beginning more than one year after the conclusion of the war, were more than $22,000,000 in excess of the expenditures of the Government for seventy-three years next antedating the accession of the Republican party to power.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Rep.—How do the ten years of Democratic rule before the war compare with ten years of Republican rule since the war?

Mr. B.—If we take the ten years of Democratic conservative rule, beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1852, up to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1861, both inclusive, we find the net ordinary expenditures of the Government to have been $572,872,260 52 as against $528,917,137 87 for the same purposes for ten years of Radical rule during peace, namely, from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, both inclusive, giving an

EXCESS OF REPUBLICAN EXPENDITURES,

over the expenditures under Democratic conservative rule of $956,044,877 35, being an increase of net ordinary expenditures under Republican rule of about one hundred and seventy per cent. The average net ordinary expenditures per annum for the ten years of Republican rule was $150,672 614 11, whilst the net ordinary expenditures for the ten years of Democratic rule above named were only $57,287,226 05, showing that the net ordinary expenditures under Republican rule during a decade of peace were nearly three times as large as for the decade of Democratic rule immediately preceding the war. If it shall be objected that there is at least one element of unfairness in this presentation of official data, upon the score of an increase of population, it is answered that, taking as a basis of this calculation the census of 1860, we find that the cost per capita for the ten years next previous to the war, for net ordinary expenditures, with which we alone are now dealing, was $18 26, whilst taking the census of 1870 as the basis of the calculation, we find that the cost per capita for the ten years of Republican rule during a time of peace beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $39 65, being an excess against the Republican party of about one hundred and seventeen (117) per cent., so that it seems difficult to find the ground upon which any Republican statesman may defend his party from the charge of excessive expenditures when considered either in bulk or upon the per capita calculation, and we certainly feel that we deal fairly in selecting that decade of Democratic rule immediately preceding the war, and contrasting it with a like period of Republican rule beginning more than one year after the war had closed, and coming down to the last fiscal year in which the Republicans held control of both houses of Congress. For your use, if you desire it, I here hand you a tabulated statement, an examination of which will show the particular branches of the service in which these heavy discrepancies occur. Take for instance the expenditures in the matter of the regular army (it being remembered that the regular army was more than doubled after the conclusion of the war, for what purposes it is difficult to tell unless it be for the accomplishment of political or party advantage in aid of which it has been so busily and efficiently employed until an American Congress by solemn act was forced at our last session to incorporate into the army appropriation bill a restriction that absolutely prohibited such use of that arm of the Government in future, and we find that the aggregate expenditures for this purpose during this time were over $593,000,000 as against $169,000,000 appropriated for the same purpose under the ten years of Democratic administration next preceding the war, leaving a difference against the Republican party of more than $424,000,000. So in the navy we find that it cost $234,000,000 for the maintainance of the navy during these ten years of Republican rule, as against $123,000,000 during the said ten years of Democratic rule, showing a difference of $110,000,000 in this branch of the service against the Republican party. Take the Indian bureau and we find that there was over $62,500,000 expended in this behalf as against $32,500,000 expended for the same purpose under Democratic rule, leaving a balance of more than $30,000,000 in this regard charged to the Republican account. Take the expenditures for civil miscellaneous purposes, and we find that in this decade of Republican Administration we have over $638,000,000, as against $247,000,000 expended during the last Democratic decade; leaving a balance of nearly $391,000,000 to be accounted for by the Republican party as an excess of expenditures upon their part. The exact figures can be found in this table:

Net Ordinary Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Public Debt, Premiums, Interest and Pincipal, and exclusive, also, of Pensions, for ten years, June 30, 1852, to June 30, 1861, both inclusive, and for ten years from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1876, both inclusive.

TITLE.	Ten years of Both Fiscal Years, 1852 to June 30, 1861, both inclusive.	Ten years of Both Fiscal Years, June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1876, both inclusive.
War	$ 305,639,479 43	$169,132,248 55
Navy	234,171,119 10	123,475,351 23
Indians	62,678,188 52	32,971,486 75
Civil and Misl	* 68,438,355 82	247,594,124 02
Total	$1,028,917,137 87	$572,872,260 52

* THE INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

TITLE.	Increase of 10 years Radical rule over 10 years Democratic rule for same periods.
War	$ 424,397,230 88
Navy	110,694,767 90
Indians	30,106,696 77
Civil and Miscellaneous	390,846,181 80
Total	$ 956,044,877 35

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Increased cost per cent. of ten years of Radical rule, 167 59; average per annum of ten years of Radical rule, $152,891,713 78.

Average per annum of ten years of Democratic rule, $57,287,226 05.

Cost per capita of ten years of Radical rule, $39 65.

Cost per capita of ten years of Democratic rule, $18 26.

EXTRAVAGANT INCREASE OF EXPENDITURES SINCE THE WAR.

Rep.—Senator Windom said in his interview that the Republicans had gradually reduced the expenditures of the Government since the war. Is this true?

Mr. B.—I answer emphatically, no! For example, let us examine the expenditures of the Government, beginning with the fiscal year 1871, and ending with 1876, the last fiscal year a Republican Congress controlled the appropriations, embracing net ordinary expenditures only, and excluding the public debt, principal, interest and premiums, and excluding also pensions. Here they are:

For the fiscal year 1871	$123,139,932 00
For the fiscal year 1872	124,668,453 43
For the fiscal year 1873	131,129,210 04
For the fiscal year 1874	165,080,570 34
For the fiscal year 1875	142,073,632 05
For the fiscal year 1876	136,600,417 67

This shows a gradual increase for 1876, the last fiscal year the Republicans controlled both Houses, of $13,460,485 67 over the expenditures for 1871, and an increase of expenditures for 1874, as compared with 1871, of $41,940,638 34. These figures show a positive increase of appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the Government under Radical rule as we recede from the war period, for which no justification can be plead. When we consider, too, that the purchasing power of the dollar has greatly augmented since 1871, these enormous increases of public expenditures appear still more inexcusable and criminal.

Rep.—How does this record of Republican extravagance contrast with the record made by the Democratic Houses of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses?

Mr. B.—If we take the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1877 and 1878, being the years appropriated for by the Forty-fourth Congress, the first year since the war when the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives, we find a very heavy decrease of expenditures as compared with any two years since the Radicals came into power. The actual net ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the public debt principal, premiums and interest, and exclusive also of pensions appropriated for by the Forty-third Congress and the Forty-fourth Congress, are as follows:

Republican Forty-third Congress.		Forty-fourth Congress, Democratic House.	
1875	$142,073,632 05	1877	$116,246,211 01
1876	136,600,417 67	1878	107,055,370 68
Total	$278,674,049 72	Total	$223,301,581 69

Here, then, we have stated for each fiscal year the actual net ordinary expenditures for the years 1875 and 1876 under the appropriations made by a Republican Congress, against which we place the expenditures for the same purposes for the years 1877 and 1878, under the influence of a Democratic House, showing an actual saving of $55,372,468 03, made under the greatest difficulties placed in the way of

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Weekly Post.

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DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
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Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers. They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.....35c.
Clubs of 10 for 30c.....$3 00
Clubs of 20 for 25c..... 5 00
Clubs of 30 for..... 6 50
Clubs of 50 and upwards 20c..... 10 00
Clubs of 100 and upwards 15c..... 15 00

END OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

On Monday next the repeal of the Bankrupt law will go into effect, and for the third time in the history of the country each State will be left to provide under its own laws, measures for the relief of debtors. The assignment laws of the various States show quite a chaotic system, and make it reasonable and proper that there should be a national system of bankruptcy, without the inherent defects, however, of the expiring law, which offered a premium on fraud and favoritism. Several States make no provisions for insolvent debtors, but leave them to the tender mercies of their creditors. In other States the shoe is on the other foot, and it is the creditor who will cry for mercy. In some instances a creditor may make an assignment, and the law thereupon discharges him from all his debts, leaving a non-resident creditor powerless to enforce his claims. He cannot sue in the State where the debtor resides, as his claim is barred by the assignment, and a judgment obtained in the creditor's own State would be worthless, as it could not be enforced where the property of the debtor might be found. The wide range in exemption allowed in the different States is another distinctive feature of the system under which we shall soon be working. In some States only $200 are exempt from execution, while in others $5,000 may be retained by the debtor. Under the operations of the Federal Bankrupt law the insolvent act of Pennsylvania has so fallen into disuse that it is nearly forgotten. We annex, as a matter of interest at this time, a synopsis of its provisions:

Under the State law the insolvent files a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth the value and nature of his estate of all kinds and wherever situated; the debts due by him, the names of his creditors, and the amount due to each; the nature and character of the various debts, and the causes of his insolvency. The Court then fixes a time for a hearing of the case, and the creditors are notified thereof. Having heard the petition, and being satisfied that there is a *bona fide* effort on his part to give everything he has for the benefit of his creditors, the Court obliges the insolvent to take oath that he will transfer to the trustees it may appoint all his property for the use of his creditors. The Court appoints an assignee or trustees, who are nominated by the creditors of the estate, to two-thirds its value. The trustees then proceed to collect all the insolvent's estate, to recover moneys, etc., due him, and then file an account, which is subsequently placed in the hands of an auditor, who makes distribution of the money pro rata to the creditors. After the estate is distributed and the insolvent starts again in business the creditors may proceed against him to recover the balance of their claims. This is the general procedure. The Sheriff forces a man into taking the benefit of the Insolvency act only in one line of cases. Where he has been assessed with damages in a breach of promise case, or for having, as a public officer, misappropriated public moneys, the Sheriff serves upon him a writ to show sufficient personal property to satisfy the debt, and he fails to do so. Then, by virtue of a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, he seizes upon his body and lodges him in the county prison, where he is held until he petitions the Court to be adjudged insolvent, when proceedings are taken in his case as in that of any other insolvent.

The United States law discharged a bankrupt completely of his liabilities, while the State law discharges him of debts only to the amount of his assets.

The three attempts which have been made to provide a National law, which would do equal justice between the debtor and creditor, and at the same time give much-needed aid to the former, having failed, it is not probable there will be another attempt to frame a general bankrupt law for some years. In 1800, Congress passed its first bankrupt law, which was limited to five years, but it was doomed to an earlier demise, and was repealed in 1803. The next law was that of 1841. This contained the most sweeping provisions, and allowed debtors to go into bankruptcy, either on their own application or upon the petition of their creditors. A debtor whose liabilities aggregated $2,000 might be put into bankruptcy by one creditor whose claim amounted to $500. The law was, in effect, an insolvent law, and from its very questionable provisions gave rise to long and expensive litigation. As the law was enacted at a time when the country was in a distressed condition, numbers hastened to take advantage of the relief it offered, and during the time it was in operation the Courts were kept busy wiping out the debts of unfortunate or dishonest creditors. In Massachusetts alone, 3,389 applications were filed in behalf of debtors whose liabilities aggregated over $30,000,000, and this in a period of eighteen months. On March 3, 1843, this law, which offered a premium to dishonesty, and which was held to be unconstitutional by a number of Judges both of the different State Courts and of the United States District Court, was repealed by an act of Congress.

In 1867 the third National Bankrupt law was enacted. This was continued in force eleven years, and it is claimed this fact shows it better adapted to the wants of the people than its predecessors; but it is repealed in obedience to a sweeping public sentiment. The act of 1867 answered all practicable purposes while the country was on the road to prosperity, but as soon as the panic came, like the laws that preceded it, it became the instrument of fraud in the hands of knaves and unscrupulous lawyers. The law may have been, as it doubtless was, a commendable one, but the abuse which the inherent defects of the law made possible destroyed its usefulness. When the repeal of the law was proposed, and during the discussion of the proposition in Congress, it was a noticeable fact that no one was in favor of it as it stands, and the most bitter opponents to the repeal advocated an amendment of the law.

A NUMBER of Philadelphia Republicans have sent a letter to Secretary THOMPSON inviting his attention "to the glaring and open violation of the President's civil service order on the part of the great body of the employes at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, of the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania." Representative FREEMAN is, they say, using the Navy Yard to secure a re-election, and they add:

He goes beyond his rights and violates the President's order when he advises and induces these men, employed upon his special recommendation, to run as delegates for him to the nominating convention. Many of them desire to perform their work and leave the politics of nominating conventions to others, but this he will not allow. If they do not work for his special success they will lose their work and be discharged. They are all good Republicans, but we think no man, whether he be Congressman or President, should threaten the subordinates in the Government employ and make them work for his special advantage.

A dispatch states that the Washington authorities have decided to take no action in the matter, as the charges are too vague. Another illustration of "civil service reform." FREEMAN is the Congressman who was drunk and disorderly on the floor of the House the last night of the session.

WHEN Mr. HEWITT'S Committee reaches Pittsburgh, we presume the workingmen will put forward their best man to state the case as it appears to them, and the Chamber of Commerce select a sensible short-winded business man to tell exactly how the thing is, about which there are a great many theories, but if HEWITT can get hold of the individual who can furnish a cure, there is a million ready for him.

THE ravings of KEARNEY remind us of JOE BARKER. When Mayor, he was always wading in blood and giving orders to hang people up to the lamp-posts until they were quite dead, but he didn't wade worth a cent and no man was ever hanged at his request.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The commercial report officially printed at Washington of the foreign trade of the United States, at intervals of five years from 1868 to 1878, is a remarkable exhibit, not only as showing the enormous increase in our exports of domestic products during the past decade, but also the marked decline in our imports of foreign commodities in the five years ranging from 1873 to 1878. In the previous decade, that is to say between 1863 and 1873, the net imports exceeded our exports in various years from thirty-nine millions of dollars—that being the minimum of excess—to one hundred and eighty-two millions of dollars as the maximum. After the panic of 1873 an era of enforced economy set in. We increased gradually our exports and reduced our imports until in 1876 the excess of exports over imports was $79,643 81. In 1877 this excess was $151,152,094, and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the excess of our exports over imports rose to $257,786,964. As illustrating the steady increase in our exports between 1868 and 1878 a table is given of comparison, comprising a dozen leading commodities, representing 64 per cent. of the total increase in the exports of all merchandise during the decade. The exhibit is so interesting that we give it entire, viz:

Commodities.	Year ending June 30, 1868.	1878.	Increase since 1868.
Agricultural implements	$873,381	$2,575,198	$1,901,817
Live animals	733,395	5,184,653	5,111,258
Bread and breadstuffs	68,980,997	181,774,507	112,793,510
Coal	1,516,220	2,359,467	843,247
Copp'r, brass and manufactures of	939,250	3,078 349	2,139,099
Cotton, manufactures of	4,871,054	11,435,628	6,564,574
Fruit	406,512	1,376,969	970,457
Iron, steel and manufactures of	6,289,429	12,084,048	5,894,619
Leather and manufactures of	1,414,372	8,077,659	6 663,287
Oilcake	2,913,448	5,098,163	2,181,715
Coal oil and petroleum	21,810,676	46,574,974	24,764,298
Provisions	30,278,253	123,549,986	93,271,733
Total	$140,926,987	$403,826,641	$262,899,614

It will be observed that in the articles enumerated the bulk of the increase is in breadstuffs, petroleum, (crude and refined,) and provisions. Following these, though at a great distance, are manufactures of cotton, iron and steel, (wrought and unwrought,) and leather and manufactures thereof. When the statistics of our exports and imports come to be made up for the year ending June 1, 1879, the excess of exports, of which breadstuffs will constitute the leading feature, will be found to be greater than ever before. The best authorities state that the wheat crop of this year is very much larger than the crop of 1877, which gave a surplus of one hundred millions of bushels for export, and the active shipments of wheat that have been going on for some time past from the Atlantic ports and California and Oregon, testify to the eagerness of producers and dealers to push forward the surplus, to obtain advantage of present prices.

During the last three years the excess of exports over imports has amounted in round numbers to nearly five hundred millions of dollars, and this sum has gone almost entirely in liquidation of our foreign indebtedness. There are solid grounds for expecting that the large excess of exports will continue for at least another year. A most gratifying fact is the large increase in the several kinds of manufactured goods exported. England is beginning to get alarmed lest we should take away her most valuable markets. It is certain that we shall soon drive her quite out of our own for many of her staple articles, and we ought, within the next ten years, to displace her from the markets of Mexico, the West Indies and all South America.

THE KIND OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The *Gazette* just now is in great trouble about an "unlimited issue of greenbacks." This is a sort of man of straw it sets up to knock down, that it may dodge the great question at issue, which is the substitution of greenbacks for the $322,000,000 of national bank notes outstanding. That is the real question, and the one the *Gazette* don't care to discuss.

The financial policy of the Republican party, dictated from the money centers, contemplates the withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation, and the substitution of national bank notes. JOHN SHERMAN, under the Resumption act, was faithfully carrying out this Wall street programme, until Congress in May last passed a law making it unlawful for him to further retire, cancel or destroy the greenback currency. The Republican idea is, and has been all along, the increase of the interest bearing debt, and the retirement of the non-interest bearing debt.

The Democratic theory set forth in the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy is as follows:

That further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people, through National banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but, in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested should be provided for.

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to a paper currecy.

There is no mistaking what this means, and it is the almost unanimous sentiment of the Democracy of the State and nation. "Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate "interest, is the best form in which the "credit of the Government can be given "to a paper currency." Who can gainsay this broad declaration? Is not the greenback as good as the National bank note?

The Government is to-day paying on the $350,000,000 of bonds deposited to secure the circulation of the National Bank notes, probably not less than twenty millions of dollars in gold per annum, as interest to these very National banks. Is not this a sum worth saving to the tax-ridden people of the United States? No one will dispute that it is. Well, the way to save it is very plain and simple. Retire the National Bank notes, substitute greenbacks in their stead, to be paid out in exchange for the bonds deposited with the treasury as security for the national bank issues. The national banking system, as Senator THURMAN well described it, "is a special "privilege that puts many millions of "dollars annually into the pockets of "the shareholders, and takes many mil-"lions annually out of the pockets of "the people." The Democracy propose to stop this method of depletion and robbery. The people want no better paper money than the greenback, and certainly they do not propose much longer to pay a favored class of bondholders twenty millions in gold every year, for exercising the privilege of issuing currency to be loaned out again at eight, twelve and fifteen per cent. Prove the National bank note a cheaper, safer and more convenient issue than the greenback, and then it will be in order to discuss the propriety of their retention.

INCREASING THE INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

We stated on Saturday that it has been the settled policy of the Republican party, in its administration of the finances of the country, to increase the interest bearing debt and retire the non-interest bearing debt, thus needlessly adding to the burthens of the people, at the dictation of the national banks and to carry out the policy of forced resumption. We avail ourselves of the figures of the Philadelphia *Times*, which set this fact out in the plainest light.

The exact increase of the bonded debt since the inauguration of Secretary SHERMAN'S administration of our finances, as it stood on the books of the Treasury on the 1st of August, was $97,980,400. The following is an accurate statement of the increase of the bonded debt during the last four months, since the four per cent. bonds have been offered in open market:

Principal of Coin Debt.		Increase.
31 March, 1878	$1,721,736,850	
30 April, 1878	1,738,735,650	$15,998,800 1 month.
31 May, 1878	1,768,735,650	30,000,000 1 month.
30 June, 1878	1,780,735,650	12,000,000 1 month.
31 July, 1878	1,780,677,900	14,942,250 1 month.
Increase		$72,941,050

INTEREST INCREASE FROM MARCH 31, 1878.

30 April, 1878.....$ 609,958 over preceding month.
31 May, 1878..... 1,445,000 over preceding month.
30 June, 1878..... 595,000 over preceding month.
31 July, 1878..... 828,333 over preceding month.
Total.....$3,086,463 since March 31, 1878.

These figures are official, and they show that while the bonded debt at the close of GRANT'S administration was $1,697,667,500, on the 31st of July last, after seventeen months of Secretary SHERMAN'S management of the finances, it was $1,795,677,900, exhibiting an increase of $97,980,400, and the increased interest paid on the public debt from 30th April to 31st July last, was $3,068,463.

This increase of the interest bearing debt is the result of SHERMAN'S preparations to resume specie payments on the 1st of January. The exchange of low rate bonds for the six per cents. reduced the interest charges of the public debt without increasing or diminishing the principal, and was wise financial policy. But SHERMAN was not satisfied with this, in promoting his hobby of forced resumption. Since he commenced the sale of four per cent. bonds, ostensibly to redeem six per cent. bonds under Government calls, but in fact, as it now appears, to fortify himself for the enforcement of specie resumption, he has gathered into the vaults of the Treasury about a million a day until he has sold, during the last four months, $72,941 05 more bonds than he has redeemed. The inevitable result is that he is now paying six per cent. on the bonds his hoarded money is to redeem in the future, and is also paying four per cent. on the bonds sold in advance of the retirement of six per cents. Thus Secretary SHERMAN has been drawing a million of currency a day from the business of the country, gathering it into the vaults of the Treasury, paying double interest on it, and now he points to this achievement in triumph as he tells how thoroughly he is getting himself prepared for resumption on the 1st of January next. The *Times*, which is something of a hard money paper, comments on this brilliant financial achievement as follows:

Just when resumption has been almost entirely effected by the natural and gradual drift of the business of the country to specie payments, Secretary Sherman exhausts himself to make it practically impossible, by forcing an increase of the debt, an increase of the interest, and the retirement of tens of millions of money, exclusive of the enforced retirement of bank circulation to prepare the banks for resumption. Specie resumption is but faith in the prosperity and resources of the country, although the essential standard of the money of the world; and it can be maintained only when the general thrift of business and the general trust in industry and trade make paper preferred to specie in transactions between men. No statute can arbitrarily enforce resumption any more than it can reverse the seasons or shorten the days of summer, and the one road that will lead the nation to permanent specie resumption is the road that clearly leads to business confidence and the substantial prosperity of the productive industries of the Republic. Then resumption will come and come to stay.

THE *Leader* fairly winces that the CAMERON issue has been raised in connection with the Citizens' ticket; but it should recollect that it was its confrere in the delinquent cause, the *Telegraph*, that put in the claim that "every candidate on this (the Citizens') ticket stands pledged to see that J. D. CAMERON is defeated for the United States Senate." The *Telegraph* also insists that "the fountain of all this ring legislation is Cameronism," which no one with an ounce of brains or candor can deny. The *Leader* is evidently favorable to Cameronism, and we have no doubt would be delighted to slip in two or three votes for the Winnebagoes under the guise of its Citizens' ticket. In fact, as the *Leader* has been the recipient for some years of the patronage of the CAMERON ring in Harrisburg, in some of the most disreputable bits of advertising that jobbery ever invented, we presume in covertly advocating CAMERON it is merely fulfilling the "guarantees" required of it, and which were tendered by that moral and conscientious sheet to Collector PHELPS is the price of the patronage at his bestowal. It is on the record as huckstering its editorial opinions, and the CAMERONS are too smart not to invest if they deemed the outlay a promising one. As to whether the Citizens' ticket means CAMERON or anti-CAMERON, we suggest the two evening papers reach an agreement. All the Democrats on it, we are sure, are anti-CAMERON, first, last and all the time. We hope so too of the Nationals; but the people are concerned to know how the Republicans on the ticket stand. There must be no dodging or equivocating. It is the paramount issue this fall in every county of Pennsylvania.

WHEN a large portion of the tax-paying population, under the heavy pressure of disastrous times, invoked relief by demanding that all classes should contribute, proportionate to their means, they were met with the argument that there were a certain set of men specially exempted from the burdens, and they were those who purchased the obligations of a State or the United States. It was held that a certain rate of interest was fixed and any attempt to reduce that was repudiation, as was that of tendering another obligation of Government in the shape of greenbacks, a legal tender for everything but bonds and custom duties. Yet a lower rate of interest has been enforced, contrary to the original contract; and the Republican managers claim great credit for securing the abatement. Would it be a greater violation of faith to change any other feature of the contract? We don't take any stock in the wild theories of young men who imagine they have created a new party, under a high sounding title, and insist upon impracticable and distructive ideas, but it will not go down with thinking people to denounce THURMAN, PENDLETON, EWING and men of that stamp as lunatics or demagogues. They give reasons for the faith that is in them, whether on finance or the cardinal principles of the only organization which can save the country and prevent monarchy.

BISMARCK'S measures to repress Socialism in Germany are very severe. The proposed law contains twenty-four clauses. It forbids all unions or societies, having for their object the furtherance of Social Democratic, Socialistic, or Communistic aspirations, directed to undermine the existing order of the State and of society. The central authorities and their police are empowered to dissolve all societies and unions which have any connection whatever with Social Democratic doctrines, and to confiscate all their property, which shall be assigned towards the relief of the poor of the place where the confiscation occurs. All persons who are leaders or lecturers before Social societies are subjected to an imprisonment varying from one to twelve months, and also to heavy fines. Printers, proprietors of circulating libraries, or public house are subject to the orders of the police. The tribunals designated to enforce the law are composed of royal judges similar to the ecclesiastical courts created in connection with the Anti-Catholic laws. It is doubtful whether the Imperial Parliament will give its assent to the laws demanded by BISMARCK. He is said to rely on a union of Conservatives and Ultramontanes, his old party, the National Liberals, not being disposed to concede the arbitrary laws the Goverment asks.

THE Democratic conferees of the Butler, Mercer and Crawford district, at Mercer yesterday, nominated JOHN T. BARD, Esq., of Butler, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth district. The nomination we are assured is a strong one, and the contest in the district will be a lively one. DICK, of Crawford, is the Republican candidate, and PLUMMER, of Crawford, the National. The district last fall voted as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Green
Butler	3,218	2,939	277
Crawford	5,266	6,002	486
Mercer	3,160	3,383	272
Totals	11,644	12,324	1,035

This shows a Republican majority of only 680. At the Congressional election in 1876, THOMPSON, Rep., had 18,511 and SHEAKLEY, Dem., 16,486, but at the Congressional election two years before, Mr. SHEAKLEY was elected by 73 majority. The district is doubtful and may be carried by the Democrats.

SPINNER'S views on finance are as sound as his signature is crooked and perverse. In a recent interview at Jacksonville, Florida, he said he was not in favor of the present style of greenbacks. "I would not," he said, "promise to pay the bearer on demand a dollar, or whatever sum the note called for, for it would be a perpetuated lie, but let it say, this note for one dollar is good for that sum for any debts of the Government and for custom duties; and this would make it circulate and be a good currency for the people. Let the Government issue bonds of a low interest, say the three-sixty-fives, which would be convertible at all times, or exchangeable for greenbacks." We judge this is about the direction the financial question will take.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

KEARNEY voted for HAYES and says he is glad he did. So are we.

AGNEW and AFRICA seems to be a favorite ticket with a large number of people this year who are running around loose, particularly in the oil regions, where party lines come to a point in an oil tank.

MOSBY told HAYES he would prefer the Hong Kong Consulship to that of Canton, and to Hong Kong he has gone. MOSBY'S public services were entirely confined to commanding guerillas during the war. He probably supplants an experienced official.

THE *Gazette* is afraid the Democracy of this county is engaged in a deep game, playing for success, and intend to scoop in the Nationals, Citizens' ticket, the colored vote and a large number of dissatisfied Republicans. It does look that way to a man with an ordinary pair of eye glasses.

THE Fraudulent Vice President WHEELER has emerged from obscurity long enough to say that he thinks the Republican party would be in better condition if some of its leaders would turn their attention to party interests instead of standing at a distance and shaking their fists at the Administration.

UNITED STATES TREASURER GILFILLAN has prepared a statement to show the proportion of large and small bondholders of the registered five per cent., four and a half per cent. and four per cent. bonds. Taking the different issues together it appears that there are 5,773 persons who held $10,000 or more against 21,884 who held less than $10,000.

GENERAL BUTLER addressed his manifesto to "The 51,874 voters of Massachusetts who have asked me to be a candidate for the office of Governor," and he predicts that there "will be three votes in the box for each man who signs." That would give him within 28,724 of the total number of votes cast for Governor in the election of 1877.

THE Republicans have had control of the Executive office in this State for the past eighteen years, and desire, by the election of HOYT, to keep it twenty-two years. This is rather longer than the people desire, and unless all signs fail, there will be the largest Democratic majority this fall for DILL that any Governor ever had in this Commonwealth.

"THE man who would demand the payment of the five-twenty bonds in coin is an extortioner." This is an extract from a speech by JOHN SHERMAN, delivered at Mansfield, O., in 1868. There are other political acrobats in Ohio who can vault as high and turn a somersault as cleverly as Slippery JOHN; but there are none who can match the modest air of unconsciousness that always accompanies the most remarkable exhibitions of his agility.

EXIT Bankrupt act and its train of perjury and swindling. The honest dealer may now look forward with confidence in those who have stood the racket. The Registers have made a handsome haul out of the bankrupts, the last week being a perfect bonanza. If they received fifty dollars in each case they will be able to slip through the winter without trouble, and perhaps aid the Republican election fund.

SENATOR BAYARD, in a recent address in Deleware, is reported as saying, "It seems reasonable and just that all property should bear its proportion of the expenses of the Government.' There are a large number of people who hold the bondholder should share equally the burdens of the Government with industry and labor, but such are not the opinions held by the Delaware Senator.

COL. T. A. SCOTT talks like a book about railroads, and is in favor of pooling their issues. On politics he don't know so much, and so far as Pennsylvania is concerned he is informed by Mr. MACKEY that the Republicans will win, and by Mr. WALLACE that the Democrats will whoop it up to victory, and by Mr. DEWEES of the Nationals, they will sweep the State. MACKEY, WALLACE and DEWEES are friends, and he may think it is fish in his net, whatever the result. He is clear, however, that GRANT will be the Republican candidate for President.

A CITIZEN sends us, with proper comments, a beastly article from a Republican paper in Johnstown, which takes as a text the fearful ravages of the yellow fever, to bellow forth low and cowardly abuse of the South and its people. No good purpose would be subserved by its publication, and we don't care to advertise the fact that Pennsylvania has within its limits so depraved a creature. It was probably written to achieve notoriety. It is much pleasanter to read the generous outpourings of Northern sympathy for the afflicted. They show the people acknowledge a common brotherhood, and that all sectional and political differences sink before the wave of suffering and death. We would advise the Johnstown people, however, to lock up their valuables, and guard their charity funds and church contributions.

IT is estimated at Washington that the falling off in internal revenue receipts will reach from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars the present fiscal year, and the officials of that branch of the Treasury are casting about to discover how that deficiency may be supplied. It is supposed that an increase of the present tax on beer from $1 to 1 50 or $1 75 per barrel would yield some $5,000,000 in addition to the present tax. An increase of tax on distilled spirits is also talked of. A Democratic Congress can hardly be brought to adopt measures to increase taxes. It will retrench expenditures to meet a failing revenue rather than add to the burdens of manufacturers by increasing their taxes.

THE glowing view of the reviving prosperity of the country, under his iron policy of contraction and hoarding, taken by JOHN SHERMAN in his speech to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday, is hardly borne out by the records of the bankrupt courts during the week. We judge they represent a greater number of failures than have ever taken place within the same time in history. In the Western District of Pennsylvania the failures of the week aggregated 385—Saturday's list reaching 145 and Friday's 105. In New York, the petitions in bankruptcy filed on Saturday are reported at 394; in Chicago at 375; in Cincinnati at 75; in Indianapolis, 125; Cleveland 100, and so on.

THE Governor of Massachusetts refuses to honor the requisition of Governor HAMPTON of South Carolina, for the return of KIMPTON, connected with the mammoth official peculations and robberies in that State. If KIMPTON had stolen a pair of boots he would have been sent back, but as he dealt in hundreds of thousands, and plundered in his capacity as a Republican carpet bag office-holder, Massachusetts throws about him its protecting arms. If the conditions had been reversed and South Carolina had refused to surrender an indicted criminal to Massachusetts, what a howl would have gone up of disloyalty. The action of the Massachusetts Governor is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and if accepted as a precedent it will be necessary for the States to negotiate extradition treaties.

GENERAL "JOE" JOHNSTON, nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Richmond (Va.) district, is in the seventy-second year of his ago. He graduated at West Point as a Second Lieutenant in 1829, and served in Florida against the Seminole Indians, a portion of the time on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1837 he resigned his commission to engage in civil engineering, but in 1838 re-entered the service as First Lieutenant of topographical engineers, and for gallantry in Florida was breveted Captain. At the siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico, he served on engineer duty, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of volunteers; at Cerro Gordo received severe wounds and was breveted Major and Colonel. He afterwards participated in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the final assault on the city of Mexico, being again wounded at the latter place. In 1855 General Johnston was appointed Lieutenant of cavalry, and took part in the Utah expedition as inspector general. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster general with the rank of Brigadier General, which position he resigned in 1861 to follow the fortunes of Virginia. His career in the Confederate army, where he rose from the rank of Major General to that of a full General, is familiar to the public. He was early wounded in the advance upon McClellan, and was immediately succeeded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and subsequently, as is known, his military operations, were in the Southwest. After the war Gen. Johnston engaged in the insurance business in the South with headquarters at Savannah, Ga., and a few months ago made his home in Richmond, Va.

AT Cumberland, Maryland, on Friday, Thomas Cook Hughey shot and killed A. Hooten Blackiston. They were both lawyers in good standing and practice, and both in the prime of life, with wives and young children, yet on account of something unpleasant to one of them in the course of legal business, they were brought into collision, and the result is the summary killing of one by the other—the assailant being slain by the assailed with a pistol shot, and the verdict in the Coroner's jury in the case in effect is that the killing was in self-defense. Several famous cases of this sort have occurred at Cumberland. Some years before the war, as is remembered, Robert Swann killed Wm. O. Sprigg, by shooting with a gun, because of some personal contest. Since the war a young man named W. H. Black shot and killed young McKaig in the street, in connection with some scandal; and subsequently, in a political faction squabble, Resley, son of Mr. Horace Resley, a prominent Democrat, assaulted McCleary, editor of a Democratic paper favoring another faction, and in a stubborn fight the latter was finally killed.

THE Free Thinkers have been holding a convention at Watkins' Glen. During the sitting of the convention which was very largely attended, the authorities of Watkins arrested D. M. Bennett, editor of the *Truth Seeker;* the Rev. William L. Bell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Josephine Tilton for selling a book known as "Cupid's Yokes." Subsequently a Mr. Mosher sold four hundred copies of the book and was also arrested. The parties were held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury, which has been called for this especial purpose. The prosecutions are at instance of the orthodox people of Watkins, who claim that the convention was sacrilegious, blasphemous and indecent, and that the book is obscene, in which opinion they are, doubtless, right. Mr. James Parton took a prominent part in the convention and delivered a "sermon," which appears to have been a more remarkable production than even Mr. Parton's biographies.

A GENTLEMAN of New York who was about to visit Cincinnati wanted a description of Deacon Richard Smith of the *Gazette* —which the *Sun* gives.

1. Hold the head of the alleged Deacon Richard Smith under a bright gaslight. If the rich, golden yellow of the hair dims the apparent brilliancy of the gaslight, it is the truly good man himself.

2. Try to pass a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary between the knees of the alleged Deacon Richard Smith, as he stands erect, his feet close together and squarely toeing a mark on the floor. If the Unabridged goes through without crowding either knee, it is the real Deacon Richard Smith, and not a counterfeit.

3. Ask the alleged Deacon Richard Smith a moral question, involving some principle of true goodness, as, for instance, whether it is right to cheat the Government on postage. If the answer is unhesitating, decided, and truly good beyond all doubt, you are face to face with the man you want to see. If it is shuffling, evasive, or sophistical, one of the wicked partners, probably either S. Romeo Reed or Kidd (or Kyd), the lineal descendant of the pirate of that name, is trying to impose upon you.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me $2. Be ye like foolish!"—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

TO A BABY.

[By Lucy M. Blinn.]

Well, dear little mortal,
Set down on life's portal,
With never a question of choice or of will;
Small pilgrims, set out
On a journey of doubt,
With your shrine at the top of a troublesome hill,
Look about with those eyes
Full of sweet, grave surprise,
And say what you think of the world, now you're in it?
Is it best worth your while
To meet life with a smile,
Or a frown, that you ever were forced to begin it?

Ah, "Life" is the name
Of a curious game
And whether we smile, child, or whether we frown,
We must each play in turn,
Though we scarcely may learn
The rules of the game til the cards are thrown down;
'Tis a queer hurry skurry,
Full of rother and worry,
For each player comes in with some trick of his own;
But the secret of winning
Lies all in beginning—
So be sure you are right, child, then—"Play it alone!"

"WE WOTES."

Colored Voter's Explanation of Political Relations of the Races.

[Harper for September.]

"Abraham, how do the white and the colored people get along together at the South?"

"Why, dey gits along well enough; to be sure dey do. Why shouldn't dey git along togedder? Dey all b'longs yere, an' dey was all born an brung up here. Of course dey gits along. But, massa, we wotes!"

As he uttered the words "we wotes," Abraham's face was a study. The index finger of his right hand was pressed against his lips, and his countenance assumed an expression at once full of meaning and yet as blank as a stone wall. Finding that he was disposed to take refuge behind this pantomime from further revelations, I replied: "Yes, I know you vote, Abraham; but the thing that I want to know is whether there are not serious troubles and differences here between the colored people and the white people. How is it?"

"Why, to be sure dar's troubles an' differences down here; in course dar is. Don't ye see niggers is niggers, an' white folks is white folks down Souf, jis' like dey is all overs? I spect dar's troubles 'tween folks up Norf, 'an dat's de way 'tis down Souf. Sometimes de white folks has a row, an' den agin sometimes de niggers has a row; sometimes de white folks pitch into de niggers, an' sometimes de niggers pitch into white folks—an' den agin dey don't. But, I say, massa, we wotes!"

Again Abraham resorted to the same expressive pantomime, but I pretended not to comprehend his meaning, though I began to have a glimmering of it. So I resumed: "You have told me that twice, Abraham, but it is no answer to my question. Now, no dodging, but come straight to the point—are the white people and the colored folks friends or enemies? Do you understand that?"

"Oh, yes, massa; dat talk's plain enough. I guess I kin understan' it widout kickin'. Now, jis lemme tell you how it 'tis. S'pose a nigger gits sick; well, dar ain't no nigger doctors, an' we've got to go to de white doctors. Understan'? Well, jis so, dar ain't no nigger lawyers, nor bankers, nor butchers, nor bakers, nor noffin', an we've got to 'pend on de white lawyers an' butchers an' bakers. Understan', massa? Very well, den, ef I wants to buy any thin', or if I got any thin' to sell, dar ain't no niggers to go to, an' I've got to go to de white folks. S'pose my chile was to die, d'ye spect I'd want anudder common nigger jis like myself to bury him? No, sir. He should have de best white minister dar is a-goin'. An' den again, s'pose dar's sickness or trouble in my fam'ly an' I want good keer and words of comfort, do you spect I'd run to udder niggers to git 'em? All I've got to say is, ef I did, I'd be dissapp'inted sure. But I don't do it, an' no niggers do it what kin help it. Ef my wife or chile gits taken bad, I goes to Kurnel Bob's sister, an' den I knows it's bound to come right; an' ef I gits into trouble, like that dam bail, why I jis goes to Kurnel Bob hisse'f, an' he helps me to pull through. Dat's what we niggers has got to do, massa. But den, you see, we wotes!"

No ingenuity of which I was the master could extract a more direct reply from Abraham, who seemed to be an adept in the art of saying nothing with his tongue while his face and eyes and hands spoke volumes. I had no doubt, however, that the impression he sought to convey was that while there were many strong ties of interest, affection and sympathy between the two races, and that while the negroes instinctively resorted to the whites in great emergencies, deferring to their superior intelligence in matters of domestic or business concernment, they still held themselves distinct politically, because they perceived that somewhere in this field there was an antagonism of interests, which they held in restraint by massing their votes as an undivided unit.

SHEEP RAISING IN NEW MEXICO.

A Business that has Been Carried on for Generations.

[From the Kansas City Times, August 7.]

In the early days of Kansas City the arrivals of immense trains of wool and Mexican silver, or the departure of long convoys of merchandise for Chihuahua, was an every day occurrence. But with the commencement of the civil war this trade left us. With the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to the plains and buffalo range, the Mexican trade again sought an outlet this way. This trade is so closely interwoven with Kansas City that the following sketch of its present condition and magnitude will be peculiary interesting:

There arrived in this city last evening upon the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad from Las Animas, Col., Senor Vincente M. Baca, of Belen, New Mexico, one of the chosen few who own the immense wealth of New Mexico which is concentrated principally in its mines and vast herds of sheep. He and his father are the owners of 400,000 head of sheep. In a conversation last evening with a reporter he imparted some very interesting points concerning the shepherds of New Mexico, and the growth and present condition of the wool-trade. "Our business is sheep raising, and to that we devote our entire time and attention. We were born to the business and have made it a close study, and, of course, it has proved successful."

"Have you any data at hand to show when sheep raising became one of the important industries of New Mexico?"

"None at all. My father was engaged in it and his father and grandfather before him. It has been a business of generations with us. It has changed in its character and the system of carrying it on as the trade has increased and new markets and market facilities have been provided."

"To what extent are you engaged in sheep raising now?"

"We estimate the number of our sheep to-day at 200,000 head, but this estimate is rather under than over the number."

"How do you manage so many sheep?"

"We give out herds of from five hundred to one thousand sheep to be cared for on shares. From 1,000 sheep we receive an annual dividend of 250 good wethers, selected by ourselves, and the fleece from the 1,000 sheep. These fleeces average now about two and a half pounds of wool."

"It has been my impression that a fleece of wool from your little Mexican sheep did not average more than a pound to a pound and a half?"

"Such was the case a few years ago, before we introduced improved stock into our herds. But of late years we have spent large sums of money in introducing fine stock into New Mexico."

"Do your people in New Mexico still favor the fine wool or Spanish merinos as a cross for the improvement of yo herds?"

"No, sir. We have turned our attention to the importation of the Costwold breed from Canada. A cross with this large, hardy, long-wool animal with our small Mexican merino sheep produces a grade which cannot be beaten. Our fleeces, which were considered good at one and a half pounds four years ago, are not good now if they do not weigh at least two and a quarter pounds. This is the result of judicious crossing with the long-wool sheep."

"As a sheep-raising region do you not think that Colorado will ultimately rival New Mexico as a sheep grazing country?"

"No; Colorado has too long winters for profitable sheep raising there. In New Mexico we have only three months' winter. In Colorado their lambs die of cold in spring, and the herds are lost in the snow in winter. We find Colorado unadapted to sheep raising."

Mr. Baca closed his interview with the remark that he is now moving two herds of 10,000 head each of fat sheep to this and other eastern markets.

Astonishing Feats of Jugglery.

[Troy Times.]

In Delhi, India, we saw the celebrated basket trick, which is sometimes poorly imitated by professional magicians in this country. A native produced a basket and a blanket, and, after permitting us to see that they contained nothing, inverted the basket on the ground and covered it with a blanket. We paid no attention to his incantations, but kept our eyes fixed on the basket and the space around it, resolved that no boy should be smuggled into it or out of it without seeing him. What made the feat still more wonderful was the fact that the performer stood in a bare space, and we could look down upon him as he proceeded. He went through the customary act of thrusting a sword through the interstices of the basket, when the cries of a boy were heard as if in mortal pain issuing from the basket. Turning it over, there was a boy within, apparently unhurt and seemingly enjoying the fun. Restoring the basket, with the blanket over it to the former position, with the boy underneath it, the juggler went through with some incantations, and then, running his sword under the blanket, tossed it away from him. Turning over the basket, no boy was to be seen. So far as anything could be observed, there was no possible place in which the little fellow could be concealed.

Another feat quite as astonishing we saw performed in the streets of Constantinople. A itinerant magician showed us a cane which had the appearance of being wood and very knotty. This he tossed in the air as high as he could, and when it struck the ground it took the form of a live serpent, with blazing eyes and rapid movements. It looked like a dangerous specimen, and one which no man in his senses would like to approach. Catching up this monster, the fellow coiled it around his neck and fondled it, while it writhed and exhibited the most venomous qualities. Throwing it high up in the air, it fell to the ground the same cane which we had handled at our ease. It was this trick which Aaron performed in Egypt when he turned his rod into a serpent, and the Egyptian magician did the same thing in imitation.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

And his Interview With California Kearney at Cincinnati.

[New York Herald Dispatch.]

Archbishop Purcell was called upon on Wednesday at his residence on Eighth street, Cincinnati, and the alleged interview between him and Kearney shown to him. After reading it carfully he laughed, and uttered the words "ridiculous stuff" as he handed it back to the correspondent. "But he did call to see you?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes, he came here," was the reply, "and with him was his secretary. They came and I received them as I receive every one who wants to see me on business. Kearney's first words to me were, 'I'm Dennis Kearney and I heard you were going to eat me.' I looked at him a moment and replied, 'I don't think anybody would want to eat you very much.' Then he spoke to me about the *Catholic Telegraph* having stated that he was an Orangeman. Of course I was willing if any wrong had been done him by that to have it corrected, but I was not the person to be held accountable for it."

"What about the blasphemous remark he made, as it was reported in the interview?"

"He made no such remark in my hearing."

"What was your impression of Kearney?"

"I think him a foul-mouthed blackguard and the less notice that is taken of him the better off society will be. He is a fomenter of mischief and can do the cause he professes to represent no good."

"What was his manner in addressing you?"

"He carries himself in a swaggering way, he boasted of having made himself and seemed very proud of it. He claimed to have been in command of a ship when only eighteen years old, and all such stuff as that. I had heard considerable about him from a friend of mine in Boston, and had made up my mind about him. After he left here I wrote to that friend; I had no reason to change my mind from what it had been, namely, that he was a vile blackguard."

"There were no threats used toward you by him?"

"No, his language was swaggering and uncourteous but not threatening. He would scarcely threaten a person of my years, no matter what rank or position he held in life."

"Then the interview greatly magnifies the occurrence, doesn't it?"

"Yes." You can say for me that the statement which was sent to the California paper is anything but true. That what little did occur between Kearney and myself has been grossly exaggerated."

The Archbishop was considerably worried, apparently, over the publication and the coupling of his name with the wild utterances of Kearney; but still he knows that it cannot do him any harm, as he (the Archbishop) is too well known not only in the Catholic Church, but also in the whole Christian world.

SUMMER SONG.

Is any one sad in the world, I wonder?
Does any one weep on a day like this,
With the sun above, and the green earth under,
What is life but a dream of bliss?

With the sun and the skies and the birds above me,
Birds that sing as they whirl and fly,
With the winds to follow and say they love me,
Who could be lonely? Oh, no, not I?

Somebody said, in the street, this morning,
As I opened my window, to let in the light,
That the darkest day of the world was dawning.
But I looked, and the East was a gorgeous sight.

One who thinks that he knows about it
Tells me the earth is a vale of sin:
But I and the bees and birds all doubt it—
We think it a world worth living in.

Some one says that hearts are fickle,
That love is sorrow, that life is care,
And the reaper, Death, with shining sickle,
Gathers whatever is bright and fair.

I told the thrush, and we laughed together,
Laughed till the woods were all a-ring,
And he said to me as he plumed each feather,
"Well, people must talk, if they cannot sing."

Up he flew, but his song remaining,
Rang like a bell in my heart all day,
And drowned the voices of such complaining,
That pipe like insects along the way.

O, world of light, and O, world of beauty,
Where are the pleasures so sweet as thine?
For life is love, and love is duty,
And what heart sorrows? Oh, no, not mine.
—*Ella Wheeler, in the Inter-Ocean.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A Visit to the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

[Correspondence Phila. Ledger.]

Few visitors go inside the Bank, or pass beyond its interior portals. Yet the Bank contains a mine of wondrous information, and its vast stores of money make impecunious fingers tingle. Here are machines weighing with the nicety of a hair; machines that automatically separate the good coins from those of short weight; printing machines of exquisite finish, for making the notes electro-plates, from which the notes are printed, and curious mechanisms for constructing the cloths by which the very effective water mark is put in the Bank note paper, which is the main reliance in preventing counterfeiting and forgery. You are shown great stores of gold and notes, and for once are made rich by being permitted to hold in your hand, at one time, $5,000,000, though the vanity of earthly riches is at the same time taught by the celerity with which all these millions slip through your fingers—and back into the vault. You are shown great rooms full of money, with gold a perfect drug—piled up in ingots, hauled around on trucks, carted about in kegs, and shovelled from one place to another, like so much coal. My eyes were allowed to look upon an accumulation of $90,000,000 of gold coin and bullion, but I could not carry any of it off. I was offered a sack if I could lift it, but it seemed fastened to the floor. Picking up a little twenty-pound ingot, I was told to beware lest it fall, and an attendant who was limping about in a slipper said that one of them, of value equal to his next year's salary, had, the day before, almost mashed his toe. There were cart loads of silver in bricks, most of it, like the gold, coming from America.

The Bank does all its own note printing, and also all the assorting of light-weight coins. It is the great corrector of the British coinage returning to the mint for the melting pot all the light-weight, defective and defaced coins that come into it. By this means it keeps the coinage up to the standard, as only the good ones are allowed to go into circulation again. The loss on the silver coinage the Government bears, but the depositors have to bear the loss on the gold coinage. Every coin that comes in on deposit or otherwise is weighed, and the light ones are immediately cut almost in two, by the ingenious little machine in the work with great celerity. For the every short-weight sovereign the depositor is charged a uniform discount of eight cents, which covers the average loss from this cause. If gold bullion and foreign gold coins, the Bank pays by weight, at the rate of 77 shillings and 9 pence per ounce of gold.

The Bank transacts all the Government business in connection with the Government debt, and, so far as this department is concerned, it acts similarly to the Treasury at Washington in paying interest and making transfers. The debt is all registered stock, however, and separate accounts are kept with every holder. There are about 250,000 of these debt accounts, some being in very large amounts. I was shown a signature of Glyn & Co., where they had just received interest on nearly $2,100,000 of one class of the debt. The business of the Bank is divided into three great departments—the Government Debt, the issue (bank notes,) and the Private Deposits. Each of these is separately conducted, and the deposits aggregate about $130,000,000. I told some of the Bank officials that this sum possibly was not all the deposits, as several of my countrymen, in Camden and elsewhere, were inquiring about 150 or 160 millions on deposit in the Bank for the Jones estate, but they did not seem to be aware of any such deposit, but they were very sure that the total actual deposits footed up what I have named.

There are, among the great curiosities of the Bank, its method of tracing the history of every note it has issued, done with great labor by means of ingenious indexes. The smallest note is for five pounds and the largest for one thousand pounds. In their collection of redeemed notes, all of which are kept, is a redeemed note that had gone through the Chicago fire. This note had been burnt to a crisp, yet it had been carefully opened out and the charred remains spread upon a glass plate, so that all was restored excepting a small portion. There, in the ashes, can be read the language of the note, its number and date. This note, which was for ten pounds, the Bank promptly redeemed, and it is now carefully preserved as a great curiosity.

There is a case that shows the gradual progress of the Bank in making these notes, by exhibiting specimens. The earliest notes were written with a pen, and it was customary to change their amounts by erasures and interlineations. From these they improved step by step to the almost square white pieces of paper of to-day, printed in bold German text, and whilst being twice the size, yet as unlike the American note as it is possible for two bank notes to be. Another curious collection contains specimens of attempted forgeries, alterations, and counterfeiting of notes. Some of these are by photographing, others by pasting and raising, some being clever and others poor imitations. But whilst the printing is imitated, there has been no even approximately successful attempt to imitate the water-marked paper, wherein the bank places its main reliance for the safety of the note. In one case the attempt was made to print upon stolen genuine bank paper, gotten surreptitiously from the mill, but the checks are so admirable that it was at once detected and the fraud suppressed before the notes had got into circulation. The Bank is a wonderful place and not the least famous part is the Directors' Room, looking out upon a pretty little garden, for, even in the heart of busy London, land is not so valuable that a little cannot be spared for grass and flowers. In this Bank Parlor the Directors meet and sit around a large oblong, circular table every Thursday. Here they raise and lower the discount rate, and thus give official quotation, as it were, to the fluctuations of the London money market, to which all others bear tribute. But, though the enormous money power concentrates here, the Directors who wield it are, nevertheless, true Englishmen. Whatever else they do, they do not forget the inner man, for here smoked sundry joints of jucy beef and mutton, and other savory viands, showing that, even in the Bank of England, as elsewhere, the stomach still ruled the roast.

MISS CUSHMAN'S "NANCY SYKES."

Recollections of Her first Appearance in the Character.

During our intimacy she often related to me incidents of her artistic career, and most interesting were her recitals, for she was as dramatic off the stage as on. Her stage life had begun early, and had been a hard and painful one, with much to contend against—not only poverty, but envy and ill-will; but she was a brave, vigorous woman, resolute and prompt, and these qualities gain what genius often misses. One of our most interesting recitals was how she created *Nancy Sykes*. I forgot the date, but it must have been some time before I knew her, as *Nancy* was one of her leading roles. Miss Cushman and her sister were stock actresses in a New York stage at the time. For some unlucky reason she gained the ill-will of her manager. One day the casts came from the theatre while she was out. Miss Susan Cushman opened the paper and found, among other work, an order for her sister to act *Nancy Sykes* in "Oliver Twist" the following week. It was an unimportant character and always given to actresses of little or no position in the company. "Charlotte will be furious," was the remark of the mother and sister; and so she was.

"But what could I do?" said Miss Cushman, sadly, when she told me the story. "I was at the mercy of the man. It was mid-winter; my bread had to be earned. I dared not refuse or even remonstrate, for I knew he wished to provoke me to break my engagement."

"Shall you act it?" asked her family.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Up to the night appointed for 'Oliver Twist' she was not seen by any one except at business hours. She took her meals in her room, and spent her time there, or out of the house—where, nobody knew. What was she doing? Studying that bare skeleton of a part; clothing it with flesh, giving it life and interest.

"I meant to get the better of my enemy," she said. "What he designed for my mortification should be my triumph."

And it was so. She went down into the city slums; into Five Points, and studied the horrible life that surrounded such a wretched existence as *Nancy Sykes*. In the first scene *Nancy* only crossed the stage, gave a sign to *Oliver*, who was in the hands of the officers, then went off. It was an entrance and exit hardly noticed, a small accessory incident in the terribly realistic drama. But after Miss Cushman created the character, this silent scene was always tremendously applauded. It was curious to see how quickly the public seized on her clever meaning. Instead of crossing the stage once, she made three passages. Before the second the whole house came down with thundering applause. Her make up was a marvel. There was not a sign of feminine vanity about Miss Cushman. She was always ready to sacrifice her appearance at any time to the dresses required by her parts. And surely that horrible perfection of a Five Points feminine costume was a sacrifice. An old dirty bonnet and dirt colored shawl; a shabby gown and snabbier shoes; a worn out basket with some rags in it, and a key in her hand! She entered swinging the key on her finger, walked stealthily on the outside of the crowd, doubling her steps; looked with sharp cunning at the boy, attracted his attention, winked one eye and thrust her tongue into her cheek. It was a tremendous success, and each succeeding scene sealed down her triumph, and the discomfiture of the manager. The play had a long run; and, as I have said, the part of *Nancy* continued to be one of Miss Cushman's most powerful roles until she went to England, where she never acted it.

"Oliver Twist" is one of the rudest of realistic plays. *Nancy Sykes*, as Miss Cushman made the character, stood out with rough but solemn tragic power. It was like a revolting sacrifice in some rude work of early art, when there was the strength of genius without culture and refinement. *Nancy* has little to say in the play. Miss Cushman had to gain her effects by careful and powerful acting. It was Sardou's rule. "Each sentence contained pages; each word comprised many sentences." The scene with *Bill Sykes* and old *Fagin* the Jew, when she was trying to creep out unnoticed to the bridge rendezvous, is an example. The talk is between the two men. But who ever listened to them when miss Cushman acted *Nancy*? All sympathy was with her; every eye rested on that poor creature, who was blindly groping to perform an act of justice. After effectual attempts to steal off, and Bill's brutal oaths showed her it was useless, she puts pages of despair in the act of battering her ragged old hat on a nail in the wall, sitting down, rocking to and fro and biting a bit of a stick! Then the scene on the bridge! The old Jew leaning over the parapet, listening; then moving off like some demoniac power to hasten the tragic fate of the doomed woman. Poor *Nancy*! Her vague notions of right and wrong—the dull, stunning sense of degradation in the presence of simple purity—Miss Cushman delineated these emotions with wonderful skill. Only a few bold strokes, but they disclosed the sad awakening of the gutter-born wretch. When the young girl treats *Nancy* with kindness, and showed that she trusted in her, Miss Cushman's exultation was fierce, and the handkerchief was snatched with hungry eagerness; and when she bowed humbly down before the memory of her foul life it was heart-breaking. The murder scene was always revolting. But how she acted it! Hunted to death, the poor wounded woman crawled in on the stage writhing with agony, on her lips almost the odor of sanctity. "Pardon! —Bill! kiss me—I forgive!"

Just before she left America for England she told me she had asked the elder Booth if she ought to act *Nancy Sykes* in London.

"No!" said the clever, wise actor. "No! it is a great part, Charlotte—one of your best; and you made it; but never act it in London. It will give you a vulgar dash you will never get over."

"He is right," she said when she repeated his words to me; "he is all right. But I know what I will do—I will act *Meg Merrileis* as just as I do *Nancy*, and I'll make a hit."

She did as the future proved. *Meg*, which was her most popular part—better liked than her *Lady Macbeth*, or any other character—is after all a melodramatic *Nancy Sykes* just as hideous; but it lacks the "touch of nature" whic in *Nancy* made "the whole world kin" to the poor wretch.—[*Annie Hampton Brewster, in Blackwood's Magazine.*]

FARM AND GARDEN.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH FARMS AND FARMING.—The farms in Lancaster and Berks are small and would be considered a mere patch in some parts of the Union. I have known persons to grow rich on sixty acres, and 100 acres is considered a fair-sized farm. To find a farm containing more than 200 acres is something rare. They are as a rule well watered, and are laid off in fields about ten acres in extent and are farmed with as much care as is given in some parts of the country to a vegetable garden. The soil is very productive and no fertilizers are used except barnyard manure and lime—many of the farms having limestone quarries on them. A rotation of crops is the system pursued, and each field bears a crop each year. The yield is equal to the best Western lands. The wheat crop of the present season is immense. In the Columbia section the average acreage is not less than thirty-five bushels. Some farmers boast of forty-five. It is being rapidly sold at from 90 cents to $1 per bushel. The estimated yield of the county is 600,000 bushels. There is no cereal or vegetable suited to the climate that cannot be profitably grown. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, timothy hay and clover are the principal crops, and of late years tobacco has been very extensively raised. Great attention is given to the breeding of horses (which, as a rule, are the only stock worked on the farm), milch cows and beef cattle. The county is particularly noted for its fine breed of draught horses, and the cattle are all stall-fed and groomed. Little attention is given to the raising of fruit. Markets being of easy access, everything raised or grown can be turned to advantage. The raising of poultry is extensive and the production of eggs is enormous. Many families pay their store bills in eggs alone, and storekeepers have informed me that at the end of a year when they "settle up" they are frequently largely in their customers' debt. Their butter brings the highest market price.

The improvents are of the most substantial and permanent kind. The dwelling houses are generally constructed of stone, two and a half stories in height, and are very commodious, having spacious kitchens and fine cellars. The barns are mostly what are known as bank barns, and are really elegant structures, frequently costing more than the most ample accommodations for the stock, and for the housing of the entire yield of the farm in their spacious mows and bins. The post and rail fence is most in use. Land sells at from $75 to $300 per acre, and $500 is frequently paid for small, well improved tracts in choice localities.—*Tribune.*

LIGHTNING RODS.—For the benefit of those of our readers who contemplate putting lightning rods upon their buildings, we publish the following suggestions by the late Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, a most eminent authority on this subject, with the added suggestion that the rods should be examined frequently to see that the conditions on which protection depends are preserved: "(1) The rod should consist of round iron about one inch in diameter; its parts throughout the whole length should be in perfect metallic continuity, by being secured together by coupling ferrules. (2) To secure it from rust the rod should be coated with black paint, itself a good conductor. (3) It should terminate in a single platinum point. (4) The shorter and more direct the course of the rod to the earth the better; bendings should be rounded and not formed in acute angles. (5) It should be fastened to the buildings by iron eyes, and may be insulated from these by cylinders of glass (I don't, however, consider the latter of much importance.) (6) The rod should be connected with the earth in the most perfect manner possible, and nothing is better for this purpose than to place it in metallic contact with the gas pipes, or better, the water pipes of the city. This connection may be made by a ribbon of copper or iron soldered to the end of the rod at one of its extremities, and wrapped around the pipe at the other. If a connection of this kind is impracticable the rod should be continued horizontally to the nearest well, and then turned vertically downward until the end enters the water as deep as its lowest level. The horizontal part of the rod may be buried in a stratum of pounded charcoal and ashes. The rod should be placed in preference on the west side of the building. A rod of this kind may be put up by an ordinary blacksmith."

ROSES IN POTS.—The ever blooming roses are best for house culture in pots—because they bloom quicker and more continuously than any of the others, and, beside this, their style and habit of growth is more bushy and better adapted to the purpose. They can be kept nicely with other growing plants, and with proper attention to their requirements will bloom freely. (1) Do not use too large pots—if possible, not more than three or four inches. The rule is, one size larger than the plants have been grown in. The smaller the pot—provided, of course, it is large enough to contain the plant—the quicker and stronger the plant will start. It is very difficult to get a small plant to live and grow in a large pot. A rose will not bloom much till the pot is well filled with roots; therefore, small pots facilitate quick bloom. If the pots are old, they should first be thoroughly washed. If new they should be soaked in water, otherwise they will absorb the moisture from the plant. (2) Have good rich soil—mellow and friable. That made from old decomposed sods is best. If manure is used, it should be old and thoroughly composted; fresh manure is injurious. (3) Put some bits of broken crockery, charcoal, or other similar material, in the bottom of each pot to faciliate drainage, then enough fine earth to raise the plant to a proper height. It should not be much deeper than it was before. Next put in the plant and spread out its roots as near their natural position as possible; then fill in fine earth and press firmly down with the hand. When done, the pot should not be quite full; a little space is needed for water. (4) When first potted, water thoroughly, and if the sun is strong, shade for a few days; then give full light and air. Though the plant should not be allowed to wither for want of water, the earth should get moderately dry before watering again. Too much water is worse than not enough. Very little water is needed until the plant starts to grow. —*Guide to Rose Culture.*

A FEW WORDS FROM THE HORSE.—The Tunbridge Wells Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, publishes for circulation a slip from which we make an extract. If they could only speak for themselves, would not the horse and donkey say:

"Don't beat our sides so hard and so often, and we shall be stronger and better servants to you. You know how oppression only makes you set up your back, but you will do anything for a kind master.

"Don't ride and drive us about till we are ready to drop, and our wind is almost broken, and we are reeking with heat and rough usage.

"Pray let us have a little more water when we stand weary and thirsty, with our poor, dry tongues, unable to ask for it. You have felt the suffering of thirst.

"And, for pity's sake," the horses would say, "loosen this torturing rein; we toss and shake our heads or we try to keep them still, and nothing gives us a moment's ease. You, master, would suffer severely if your head were held in such a position, and we could do more work and much better without it.

"Please remember that we can always hear your voice, and shall understand what you want us to do so much more quickly if you speak to us quietly, than if you roar at us, and drag our tender, worn mouths about. We get so puzzled and frightened when you are in a rage with us, that we only flounder and plunge, and make you more and more angry.

"Our last entreaty is, that, when we get old and past our work, you will not let our poor wasted bodies stagger along under some load, when our lives have been spent in your service, but that you will reward us by having us immediately put out of our pain."—*Home Chronicler.*

THE LATE APPLE CROP.—Hand picking should always be resorted to, especially with winter apples, else the fruit will not keep long or present a salable appearance when laid down in the markets for sale. Some few varietes ripen irregularly, and should be gathered accordingly. In most cases the latter varieties of apples should be left on until late, so as to fully color up, when they should be carefully hand picked, only the sound, unspecked ones being taken. A bag, with two of the extreme corners drawn neatly together, and slung over the right shoulder and hanging under the left arm is the most convenient thing to pick in, as it is readily used either on the tree or when the picker stands on a ladder. When the bag is full the apples are carefully emptied into baskets conveniently near, and the bag filled again. When the fruit is picked, convey it to the fruit room, which should be a cool, dry and dark place, where it should remain till the time arrives for packing. While picking, keep the apples in the shade after they are picked and before they are removed to the fruit room. While some persons, new to the business, do not think it makes much difference if the fruit is a little mixed, we have always found it is best to keep the varieties separate and to market them the same way, even though the quantity be small. And this is why we have advocated, continually, planting but few varieties, and those the best, for when the trees come into bearing you will have enough of each sort to make a fair marketing, which would not be the case if many varieties, and but few trees of each variety, were planted. In packing apples they should not be barrelled until they are free from moisture or dampness on the outside, else they will soon decay, become damaged, and be unsalable. The barrel should be filled rather more than even full, and the head then pressed into place, with a screw and appliance for the purpose. By this means the apples are prevented from being bruised in handling the barrels in transportation.—*D. Z. Evans, Jr., in Practical Farmer.*

A BOON FOR POTATO GROWERS.—A German paper published at Berlin contains a full description of a potato digger which has recently been invented and patented by Carl Guelich of Berlin, who is a brother of Otto E. C. Guelich of New Hartford. The writer, describing an exhibition of the machine at a Berlin potato culture station, says that its success was a splended one. It accomplished the task of taking the potatoes out of the ground, bringing them to the surface, and freeing them from their tops and the earth with "overwhelming perfection," and in such a simple and practical way that a pair of light horses sufficed for motive power. The machine is said to save nearly two-thirds of the working power formerly needed to harvest a field of potatoes, so that twelve persons can accomplish the same work which formerly required thirty persons.—*Utica Herald.*

U. S. REVISED STATUTES.

Expeditious Work in the Government Printing Office.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Ex-Senator Boutwell is here completing the index to the new edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States, edited by him under an act of last Congress. The revision is completed, and has received the approval of the Secretary of State, as required by law. When the index is completed the work will be ready for the public, but must first receive the formal sanction of Congress before it can be issued. Public Printer Defrees declares that the greatest feat in the history of typography was performed at the Government Printing Office just at the close of last session in connection with this volume of the statutes. Boutwell's manuscript had been approved by Secretary Evarts, and was referred, during the closing hours of the session, to the Senate Committee on Revision of Laws, of which Senator Christiancy is chairman, and it was thought best to have a few copies printed, so that the committee might examine them at their leisure during the recess of Congress. The manuscript was given to the printers Wednesday morning. On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock a huge octavo volume of 1,400 pages, printed, stitched and bound in full calf, was delivered to every member of the committee. The Government Printing Office is the only institution in the world where this feat could have been performed.

SENATOR PATTERSON UNEASY.

He Wants Senator Butler to Help Him Out of His Trouble.

HARRISBURG, August 29.—Notwithstanding the statement of Senator Patterson of South Carolina, that he has no fear of a requisition from Governor Hampton, his mind is not at ease. He has been sending telegrams to Senator Butler, whom he helped to seat, requesting a conference with him in this city, and it is believed the object of the proposed meeting is to induce his colleague to further use his influence with Hampton in Patterson's behalf. He also dispatched his son to Washington to call on Butler and urge him to come to Harrisburg. Patterson expected Senator Butler, with Senator Conover, on Tuesday night, but up to this time neither of them has arrived.

JUDGE JERRY BLACK.

His Views on Politics and the Next Presidency.

[From the Omaha Herald.]

Reporter—What do you think, Mr. Black, of the results of the Potter investigation?

Judge Black—It has been clearly shown that a great fraud has been committed in Florida and Louisiana. The effect of this discovery upon the public mind will be to injure the party which committed this fraud. Some men in the Republican party—I will not say that the Potter investigation has shown whom they are—rank as the greatest malefactors of the age. How far certain persons, such as Mr. Sherman and others in the country, who went to Oregon—are implicated in the matter I will not pretend to say.

R—Was Hayes connected with those frauds?

Judge B—I believe Hayes had no dishonorable connection with them. I do not consider him that kind of a man.

R—Who will the Republicans nominate for President in the coming campaign?

Judge B—I am unable to predict. I do not think Grant will be nominated, although he has a great influence in the South and particularly with the most corrupt elements.

R—Could Grant be elected?

Judge B—No, sir!

R—Who would be the Republican party's strongest candidate?

Judge B—If the Republican party were in good order and had Blaine for a candidate it would give the Democracy a stiff fight. But the day of the Republican party is over. It has gone "glimmering down the dream of things that were," and an ugly dream it was while it lasted.

R—Will Tilden be the Democratic candidate?

Judge B—I cannot say, but I believe he will. The party would be united and strong for him, with an unbroken front. A great reform is needed in politics, and this sort of thing won't reform itself. Mr. Tilden, I believe, cherishes a belief on this subject which makes him particularly the man for the time. He is a great man. I do not know, however, that he will be a candidate.

R—He is your candidate?

Judge B—I have not made my selection of a candidate, but I cannot give up the hope some day or other to see General Hancock President of the United States. But I am a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Tilden and he would be a strong candidate. There are those in his party who do not like him, but some of his personal enemies would be his warmest supporters as a candidate.

R—What do you think of hard money?

Judge B—I am a hard-money man and have been since I was old enough to know anything. There is no other kind of money. A promise to pay money is not money. To make greenbacks a substitute for money would be like returning wheat chaff for borrowed pine boards. It would be giving a stone to the man who asks for bread.

R—What did you hear of the labor movement in San Francisco?

Judge B—California is too much interested in stocks to take much interest in any movement. The country has gone mad. The men who went to the coast are enterprising to rashness. The discovery of gold was as much as the country could stand, and the great silver mines have completed the work. Everybody gambles in stock, even to the servant women. As regards the labor movement, there is a respectability to the claims of the laboring men of this country, which, in my opinion, demands recognition and attention. This is the most expensive Government on earth. It consumes all that the average laboring men earns, except what is necessary to support life. The poor men pay the taxes. They come from the fruits of the poor man's labor. The labor subject demands attention.

WHAT CONKLING SAYS.

The Stalwart Meeting at Saratoga—A Letter from Senator Conkling.

About one hundred Republicans were present at Saratoga in response to the call of the circular of A. B. Cornell. John J. Townsend of New York, was chosen Chairman, and Charles E. Smith of the Albany *Evening Journal*, Secretary. A letter from Senator Roscoe Conkling was read, as follows:

"UTICA, August 28.—*My Dear Sir:* I have your note saying a number of Republicans will meet at Saratoga to-morrow to take counsel together. This seems to me wise and timely. The government of the country is passing absolutely into the hands of those who so lately sought to destroy it, not stopping until they had filled the land with woe, and burdened it with debt and taxes which now rest so heavily upon us. This is not wise for any section.

"Raids on the treasury, vast in amount and without right or honesty, are mustering for the time when a solid South dominating the Democratic party, as it will and must, shall again rule both houses of Congress. Wild schemes of repudiation and financial chaos and revolution find encouragement on every hand, and in most of the states the Democratic party is being drawn into a whirlpool of fallacious, short sirted theories. Equality before the law and political rights and liberty, which the recent amendments to the constitution were ordained to establish, are becoming only a mockery throughout the south, and free elections are not permitted in several States. New York, which is the greatest commercial State and by far the largest taxpayer in the Union, has a vast stake in all these things, and the one great reliance in regard to them all is, I believe, the Republican party. Certainly, the time is fit for the Republicans of New York to come together in earnest harmony, ignoring personal and minor issues, and joining heart and hand in one just and high purpose to preserve national security and honesty and to protect human rights. I would like to meet you all as you propose, but it seems better that I remain away. I see it charged that a claim to be returned to the Senate has been set up by me. You know, but all others may not know, how far this is from the truth. I know and feel that if any one has a claim on the Republican party, I am not the man. The claim is altogether the other way. I have been honored too much and too often not to feel a deep and binding sense of obligation to the party and to its members, and a sincere regret that I have been no better able to deserve and repay their confidence. No personal claim or individual interest should even seem to enter your conference. No man's will or wish deserves to be balanced for a moment against unity and success at a time like this. Sincerely yours,

"ROSCOE CONKLING.

"The Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell."

A POSTMASTER'S COMPLAINT.

He Explains to the Public How He Happened to be Removed.

A correspondent at Richmond Va., says the Postmaster of Laurenceville, a small town in the South Side, Virginia, complains that President Hayes' civil service rules and peace policy have been flatly repudiated in the action of the Post Office Department in removing him from his position. He says:

"Application was made to me by the Treasurer of a Republican Campaign Committee at Washington to send in my contribution at once. It was replied in this way: That I was no Republican, but a genuine Democrat, which I am, and also I did not poke after Republicans for it, and that I did not want to hear from them any more, and I hope I never will. It was sent under seal, to the parties who addressed me. In about five or six months it was published in two Petersburg papers. About a month or more after the note was published a man by the name of Wilson, a special agent of the Post Office Department, in search of a successor to or an apology from me, came to this place. In a few days there was a successor appointed. I write this to let the public know the cause of my removal.

W. A. SLEDGE.

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE ..... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1878

THE interview with Congressman BLACKBURN of Kentucky, printed this week, on the subject of the comparative expenditures by the Democratic and Republican parties, merits careful study. Mr. BLACKBURN is a leading representative and a member of the Appropriation Committee, hence he knows what he is talking about. On this subject of economy at Washington, the Republicans adopt a novel policy. In the first place they oppose all reductions in expenditures, and assert they cripple the public service. Then, when the reductions are made, they are belittled and the saving denied. But, notwithstanding all this, the records show that in the two sessions of the Forty-fourth and one session of the Forty-fifth Congress, covering three years, the Democratic House has cut down the appropriations compared with those made by the Republicans for the three preceding years, **$88,270,236 47!** That's something to boast of. But it does not tell the whole story, for this great reduction was not as great as was demanded by the Democratic House, but only represents the concessions that the House was able to secure from a protesting Republican Senate. If the bills had become laws as they passed the House there would have been a saving of **$143 706 003 42.** The Republican Senate added over **$51,000,000** to the House bills against the protests of the Democratic House, but there was no alternative but to accept the increase or see the appropriation bills fail, and necessitate an extra session of Congress.

THE proceedings at the Workhouse on Tuesday last, at the meeting of the Board of Managers, were in the highest degree disgraceful, and call loudly for a complete overhauling of the direction of that institution. The summary dismissal of Chaplain THORNE, without investigation or giving him a chance to be heard, was unjust and hasty. In view of recent events, he may not be the man for the place, but certainly he had a right to some show of fairness. Senator MCNEILL got on the rampage, offended at some rather unparliamentary remarks of a member of the Board, and waiving his responsibilities as presiding officer, initiated the liveliest sort of a rough and tumble fight. The Board then elected a Chaplain, after which there were accusations that a member of the Board had been in the contract business for supplies and that MCNEILL had expended Workhouse funds "in a midnight jamboree." Senator MCNEILL suggested his opponent was a "pole-cat," and the retort came quick, that the Senator was "as vindictive as a green cucumber in colic time," which has the merit of novelty. Then the Senator said Manager FLEMING was a liar and FLEMING said the Senator was "a pot-house politician who disgraced the county." Then another rough and tumble fight followed, MCNEILL showing well in the pugilistic role. Dinner came next with a wrangle about grace before meat. This was adjusted by an unctious blessing from one of the late combatants, the other side rejecting the invocation as valueless. If these events had happened on the street, the managers would probably have got thirty days at barrel making on their own premises. There is a fatality that seems to attach to public institutions in this county. If it is not plundering or something worse, it is ruffianism. It is idle to expect an institution to be of value under such direction, and rather than it should continue it would be best to raze the buildings to the ground and dismiss the inmates. They will be demoralized by the example of their legal guardians. Hurry up the whitewash.

PAYING DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE.

If the same scale of court costs and legal fees hold good all over the country, that prevailed in New York city under the bankrupt law, the amount of money that has been made among the lawyers in the different States, during the eleven years' life of the law, is simply prodigious. The New York *Herald* estimates the average indebtedness of the 7,530 bankrupts in that city at $50,000, which would give a grand total of indebtedness wiped out by the bankrupt proceedings of $375,000,000. No estimate can be made of the assets. There are numerous cases in which the creditors received only one per cent. dividend, and in some the dividend was as low as one-sixteenth of one per cent. Twenty-five per cent. was considered very large, fifty per cent. was an exceptional case, and when the assets realized one hundred cents on the dollar it was an isolated instance. In this district, comprising forty-eight of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania, the number of cases was 4,332, and if we average the liabilities at $30,000, which it is said would be a fair figure, the gross indebtedness represented by the petitions filed would be about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. Extending the calculation over the whole country, and we have an incredible amount of indebtedness scored off the books; enough, one would think, to place business on a solid basis and give fair sailing in the future, but decidedly too much to rehabilitate business or financial confidence at an early day.

The *Herald*, referring to the administration of the law in New York, makes these statements, which we suppose apply to some extent to other districts:

The fees alone amounted to nearly $200 before a discharge was granted, and then the lawyer had to be paid his fees in addition to that sum. The average cost of getting through bankruptcy was thus about $400, which would make the total cost in this city since the law has been in vogue, to the bankrupts, nearly $3,000,000. This estimate does not include the expenses attached to realizing upon the assets conveyed by the bankrupts for the benefit of their creditors. One thousand dollars was a frequent fee to prominent lawyers to carry a firm or individual through, and a prominent builder, who has just applied for relief, gave his attorney a check for $1,000 to cover all expenses. In composition cases the firms usually based their calculations on an expense of $1,000, and in one prominent case of this kind, it is currently reported that the expenses of the proceedings amounted to $5,000. It can therefore, readily be understood that lawyers who promised to get a debtor through for from $30 to $100 knowingly deceived their clients. It was frequently a common practice to pay the first fee of $12 50 in order to have the case entered on file at once, and then let the balance of the deposit, amounting to $50, which goes to the Register, to be charged on account and to be paid as soon as they raise the money. No notice was taken of a case at the offices of the various Registers until all their fee of $50 was paid up. After that the expenses were swelled up by the Marshal's fees for notices to creditors, advertisements of meetings, &c., fee for assignee, and also the clerks' fees on final discharge, all of which came out of the pocket of the unfortunate debtor, that is if there was any any pocket left. A fee for every step taken was apparently the purpose of the law, and this was one main reason in urging its repeal.

The law was a convenient thing for the debtor, a magnificent bonanza for the lawyers, hard on the creditors, and disastrous to the community, for it developed ideas of commercial morality but one degree removed from highway robbery.

A SHERMAN CONTRIVANCE.

The official statement of the public debt for August, shows that on the 31st of August the bonded debt payable in coin, stood at $1,818,670,500, or an increase for the month of $22,992,600. The following table shows the extent SHERMAN has been increasing the bonded coin debt since March last:

Principal of Coin Debt.	*Increase.*	
31 March, 1878..	$1,721,736,850	
30 April, 1878....	1,738,735,650	$18,998 800 1 month.
31 May, 1878....	1,768,735,650	30,000,000 1 month.
30 June, 1878....	1,780,735,650	12,000,000 1 month.
31 July, 1878....	1,795,677,900	14,942,250 1 month.
31 August, 1878..	1,818,670,500	22,992,600 1 month.
Increase of bonded debt in five months.....		$95,933,650

To be taken in connection with an increase in the interest charge of the public debt, in August over July, of $1,672,046 60, or a total increase in the interest charge from April last of $4,758,509.

These figures are from the official reports of the department. They show how JOHN SHERMAN has been able to accumulate the millions of gold he holds in the Treasury to retire greenbacks. The process has been very simple. Increasing the interest paying bonded debt in order to retire the non-interest bearing greenback debt, is the begining and end of his financial wisdom, which the American people are called on to fall down and worship. He adds a round hundred millions to the bonded debt, involving an increase in the interest charges of nearly five millions of dollars, all for the purpose of retiring greenbacks, substantially at par with gold, in order to make more room for the paper issues of his dear friends and backers, the National Banks.

The people have not complained of the greenbacks. They are perfectly content with them. They accept them as the best paper currency the nation has ever seen. But JOHN SHERMAN wants to get them out of the way, so as to give the National Banks sole control of the paper money of the nation. That's what he is after, and what the fresh howl we hear from the *Gazette* and other recent converts about "honest money," means. Their idea of "honest money" is the paper promise of the National Banks. They discredit as "dishonest money," the greenbacks issued on the faith and honor of the Nation. The indications point to another conspiracy in the interest of the bondholding class as flagrant as the breach of faith involved in the repudiating law of 1869, or the law of 1873 demonetizing silver.

STATE protection to criminals, established as a precedent by the Governor of Massachusetts, in refusing to surrender KIMPTON, the carpet-bag thief to the South Carolina authorities, is likely to become a serious question, especially as there appears to be no remedy but by amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Kentucky *vs.* DENNISON (24 HOWARD), has decided that a Governor's duty in such cases is entirely ministerial and that he has no business to look behind the papers presented to him, and the Supreme Court of New Jersey has taken the same view. No other interpretation of the constitutional requirement is safe. But the Supreme Court of the United States has also held that Congress cannot coerce a Governor into honoring another Governor's requisition. Just as, if a State fails to make provision for paying its debt, there is no external power to compel it to be honest, so, if a Governor refuses to comply with the constitutional provision about the return of an alleged criminal, he cannot be compelled to do so by an act of Congress.

HAYES has rewarded another of the Florida manipulators of the Returning Board. A special states the case:

Just before Hayes started West he told Schurz he might offer to Gen. Lew Wallace the Governorship of New Mexico Wallace was asked if he would migrate there, and accepted the chance with the avidity that an old maid along in the forties would an offer of marriage. Wallace had higher aspirations. He aimed high after Hayes got in, but he came down. First he was an applicant for the Brazilian mission, and since has been open to any engagement which might turn up. The salary connected with the place he has accepted is small, but it will afford his fertile intellect full time and play.

THURMAN ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Senator THURMAN of Ohio, made a remarkably able and convincing speech at Athens, in that State, on Saturday last, in which he elaborated the arguments he presented in his Hamilton speech, (printed in THE POST) on the important question of substituting greenbacks for National Bank notes. There is a charm about Senator THURMAN'S plain and trenchant way of putting his arguments, that makes him one of the most effective public speakers in the Union. He does not bother himself much about fine phrases and eloquent peroration, and his speeches are all the better for it; but he is a man of tremendous common sense, and uses his facts with telling force.

At Athens Senator THURMAN took up some of the criticisms made on his Hamilton speech by Secretary SHERMAN at Toledo. The latter scouted THURMAN'S idea there was danger to the country from concentrated money capital; claimed that it was the weakest influence in the world, and said he never knew ten National Bank officers to agree on any subject. In reply to this line of argument Senator THURMAN said:

Without going any further back than 1865, at the close of the war, and coming from that day down to this, I demand of him and of everybody else who is cognizant of the facts, to say in whose interest has the legislation of Congress been? Has it not been notoriously in the interest of moneyed capital, and added hundreds of millions to the value of the bonds and securities held by money capital, and added that much to your indebtedness? What interest, pray, was it that made the five-twenty bonds, which by the law were payable in greenbacks, by an alteration of the law payable in coin? That was the very first act of General Grant's administration. Was not that brought about by the influence of the money power? What influence was it that demonetized silver? Was it not the influence of the money power? What influence is it that has steadily contracted the currency for so many years, thereby appreciating the value of money and making its purchasing power far greater than it used to be, while the purchasing power of everything else remains as before or has diminished? Was it not the money power? Did the farmers go to Congress and ask it to pass these measures? Not one of them. Did any farmer ever petition Congress for any such purpose, or any mechanic? Not one of them. Who was it put this measure through but this combined money power, which Mr. Sherman thinks is the weakest power in the whole country? Oh, my friends, that won't do. Why, there are old men here before me—for I see gray hairs in plenty here—there are old men here who remember when the people of this country stood alarmed at the existence of a little National Bank that had only $35,000,000 capital, with a few branches here and there, and when they supported Old Hickory Jackson in declaring, "by the Eternal" that bank shall cease to exist. And now, when we have two thousand National Banks with, not a capital of $35,000,000, but a capital of nearly $500,000,000, and with a capacity to multiply and increase their power over the country indefinitely, if the system be continued, we are asked to believe that this money power is the most infantile, helpless, weak thing to be found on the face of the earth. [Laughter.] It won't do, gentlemen.

Another point objected to in THURMAN'S Hamilton speech was his argument that the National banks enjoy a special privilege that puts annually into their pockets millions of dollars and takes millions of dollars out of the pockets of the people. He reiterated this point at Athens, as follows:

These banks have an advantage that no other bondholder has. If you have a bond of the United States you can draw your interest upon it and that is all right, but these banks do more than that; they deposit the bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, and then they get ninety per cent of the amount in bank notes and loan them, and so they get nearly double their interest—perhaps more than double, because they loan their money at a higher rate of interest; so they make their bonds realize them more than twice the interest which the bond you have in your pocket realizes to you. They have that advantage, but what I am saying about their drawing these millions out of the pockets of the people would be true if they had not a single bond on deposit. It results from the fact that the banks are allowed to lend their indebtedness and get interest upon it—get interest on what they owe, instead of paying interest on what they owe, as everybody else has to do. Now, my friends, from this $21,000,000 which they thus draw from you every year, let us deduct the taxes they pay on their circulation. They pay one per cent. on their outstanding circulation as taxes to the Government of the United States, and if the circulation exceeds a certain proportion of the capital, there is to be a heavier rate of taxation, but I am not aware of a bank in the United States whose circulation does exceed that proportion; therefore, what I have stated is practically true that the tax they pay is one per cent. per annum, and that would be $3,000,000, which, if we deduct it from the $21,000,000 which they annually draw from your pockets, would leave $18,000,000 as the annual draft. But it is very doubtful, gentlemen, whether it would be deducted, because I think it will be found that they put that burden of taxation on their customers to whom they lend their money, and *they* put it on others, and at last, like all other taxes, it comes down upon the shoulders of consumers.

Then, as to the saving that would result to the people from the substitution of greenbacks, Senator THURMAN said:

Every greenback out represents a value the Government has received. That greenback has paid for services rendered to the country, or goods, wares or merchandise furnished to the Government, or helped discharge the interest-bearing public debt, and so the Government has received value for every dollar of greenbacks. The consequence of this is that the Government makes a saving, or the people, which is the same thing, equal to the amount of interest upon this greenback circulation, because if the Government had not issued the greenback it would have had to borrow money with which to meet its expenditures, and if it had borrowed money it would have had to pay interest on that, or if it did not borrow it, would have raised it by taxation, and the people would have lost the interest on the money thus taken from them. So you see, when you study it, that the Government saves interest upon the volume of greenbacks that is out. Every year it saves that much interest. Now, at the lowest rate of interest at which the Government can borrow money—four per cent.—on the $346,681,016 of greenbacks, you find the Government saves nearly $14,000,000 a year. But suppose the Government were to substitute greenbacks for the $322,000,000 of National bank notes, then we would save interest on that which would make nearly $13,000,000 more, making between $26,000,000 and $27,000,000 every year by the use of greenbacks—enough money, as I said, to carry on the Government as it used to be carried on in the time of John Quincy Adams and old Andrew Jackson.

The argument against the substitution of greenbacks, that it would put it in the power of Congress to inflate or contract the currency at will, is met by showing that Congress has already that power, and it is inherent in it. It could produce a great inflation of the currency at any time by repealing the tax on State bank issues and thus inviting them to go into the "kiting" business. Or it could contract the currency by adopting the very policy urged by the Republican financiers, and withdraw all the greenbacks. This was expressly authorized by the Resumption law, and JOHN SHERMAN started to do it, but was brought up with a round turn by a law of the last session. That Congress is not to be trusted to exercise this power, simply condemns our form of government. In time of war, as experience has shown in this and other countries, paper issues are likely to run into an excess, but in time of peace Judge THURMAN challenges an instance of excessive issues of Government paper.

As to the constitutionality of the greenback issues, what Judge THURMAN says will satisfy the strictest constructionist. It is not a question, he claims, what any one now thinks about it, but what the courts have decided, and then he goes on—

Sixteen of the highest State Courts have decided this question, and fifteen out of the sixteen decided that the acts of Congress making the greenback a legal tender are constitutional laws—that Congress does possess that power. Then the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the same thing after great deliberation and great consideration. Surely then, my friends, with the decision of fifteen of the highest Courts of the States and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that greenbacks may constitutionally be made a legal tender, I may be excused if I do not go into the argument of that merely legal question. I know that it has been said often and again that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rests upon the ground that when those acts were passed the country was at war, and that it was an exercise of the war power in Congress to make these notes legal tenders. I think I could convince any jurist, if I had a chance at him for about half an hour, that this is not a true interpretation of the decision; that they do not rest it upon the war power; that it is vindicated simply upon principle. The principle laid down in this decision is that it may be constitutional to issue these greenbacks in the United States, as well in time of peace as in war. And I want to call attention to the fact—if any of you have any greenbacks, for unfortunately we Democratics don't have many these hard times [laughter]—that if you will look at them, three chances to one, if they have not been issued since the war, you will find, may be, 1875 on them, or 1873 or 1874, which was the date when the thing was issued. I think you will find that over three-fourths of the greenbacks we have now, have been issued since the war. But it is said that they were issued to replace those that were issued during the war, and have become mutilated or worn out. But if it is a question of the Constitutional power, the Government had no more right to issue greenbacks as legal tenders in 1875, to replace old greenbacks, than it has to issue greenbacks as a legal tender for any cause or consideration. It is a question of law. But enough of that. I am content to rest on these decisions.

And again, we have this powerful argument:

In the case of Veazie vs. Fenno, Eighth Wallace, it was decided that it was in the constitutional power of the United States, and was the duty of Congress to furnish a uniform currency, whether of metal or paper, to the people of the United States, and, that, being the duty of Congress to do that thing, it was competent for Congress to tax the State banks out of existence—that is, so far as the power of using circulation was concerned, and accordingly the Supreme Court in that case sustained the acts of Congress which had passed, levying a tax of ten per cent. upon the State bank circulation, which did effectually wipe them out. Have you any State bank notes? They have all gone. What killed them? Who killed Cock Robin? Congress. The Supreme Court says the taxes levied for the purpose of their destruction were constitutional; that Congress had a right to kill them all, because Congress has the sole right to furnish the circulating medium in these United States. That being the case, my friends, if Congress had that right, solely, and, as I said, it is the duty of Congress to do it, let me ask you if the same principle which requires that the metallic money shall be coined by Congress does not require that the paper money shall be issued by Congress? Can any man tell me? Why not give the right to coin metal to all? Why not set up forges and blacksmith shops all around here through this country, and authorize you all to go to work to manufacture metal money? Because the Constitution contemplates that nobody shall do that but Congress. For the same reason that Congress is to furnish the metal money, Congress ought to furnish the paper money; otherwise it does not discharge that duty which the Supreme Court imposes upon it—that it should furnish a stable and uniform currency.

Then as to the point which is the text of a recent pamphlet issued by the national banks, that "*bank notes represent values; greenbacks do not*," Judge THURMAN says:

The Government has the whole wealth of the Nation to draw upon for the redemption of the greenback, and when the condition of the country shall be such that the banks can maintain specie payment, so can the Government. I defy any man to show me why it would be a particle more difficult for the Government to retain specie payment if the country is in the condition to allow it than for the banks to do it. That is, supposing that the currency—the paper money—was bank notes, and that the banks could maintain specie payment, and if that was by withdrawing an equal amount of greenbacks it would be just as easy for the Government to maintain specie payment—in fact, it would be easier for the Government to maintain specie payment than for the bank. So that whenever they have a desire to maintain specie payment, and specie payment shall be maintained, it will be found in fact easier for it to maintain a convertibility of its greenback currency than banks if they had specie to maintain it. That disposes, I think, of that objection, or ought to.

Passing from this line of argument, Judge THURMAN next considers whether the substitution of greenbacks would be unjust to the National Banks. His argument is entirely satisfactory:

The bank charter contains an express condition that Congress may alter or amend it. The banks accepted the charter with this condition in it, and have therefore no right to complain, if for the promotion of the public interest Congress exercise the power thus wisely reserved. The banks have done the most profitable business in the country. They have paid to shareholders a dividend ranging from ten to twenty per cent. per annum, and in December last, as appears from the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, there was a surplus of $122,800,000 and $44,500,000 of undivided profits, making together $167,300,000. Mark that. That is all surplus, after having paid dividends of from ten to twenty per cent. to the shareholders. Certainly no other business has averaged such profits.

While every industrial pursuit has suffered in the last five years, while manufactories, iron works, &c., have been compelled to stop or run on less time at slight remuneration, and while workingmen have been thrown out of employment or compelled to work on half time at diminished wages, the profits of National Banks have been steadily maintained. I do not mean to create prejudice against the banks, because I make no appeals to passion or predjudice, but when it is said to prefer the public welfare to the profits of the banks, would threaten the banks with injustice, it is right to lay these facts before you.

Requiring the national banks to retire their circulation, he further argues, would not compel them to wind up. As private bankers do, they could continue a profitable business. Nor does Judge THURMAN believe they should be compelled to retire their circulation instantaneously. Nothing of that kind is proposed in either the Ohio or Pennsylvania Democratic platforms. Gradual not instantaneous substitution of greenbacks is proposed. This point is suggested:

In a few years—five or six—the charters of these banks will begin to expire. They do not expire at once, mark you. Each one has twenty years to run from the time it begun, so that they run out, some one year, others the next, and so on, until all are retired, if none of their charters are renewed. And it is a fortunate thing that such is the case. In a few years, then—five or six years—the bank charters will expire. And they have no right, legal or moral, to renew a charter. On expiration of their charters their notes must be retired. It may be Congress will see fit to await that event, and as each bank goes out of existence, and its notes are consequently withdrawn, supply their places with greenbacks.

We conclude our extracts with this quotation, on a very simple part of the subject we often hear suggested:

The next objection is this: *How can the Government vet out greenbacks for substitution for the $322,000,000 of bank notes?*

That question has been asked again and again. The answer to it is very short, and I hope you will find it quite satisfactory. It is this: It can purchase interest-bearing bonds with them and save money, as I have already shown, and if it has to pay a premium for the bonds it would save interest on the bonds, and the very first year's interest would be far more than the premium it would have to pay.

THE position taken by France in the Monetary Conference was misrepresented to the people of this country by the reporter who prepared the cable dispatches to this country. In the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* of August 21st, we find that LEON SAY made the important statement in the sessions of August 20th that "the policy of France was to await the moment when she could revert to the free mintage of silver. This, and not a gold standard, was her goal; and the Conference should recommend the various States to legislate so as not to interpose any obstacle to the free mintage of both metals." This declaration, made by the French Secretary of the Treasury, was the most important brought out by the Conference. It proclaims that France, the most successful in finance of all the European nations, has the same views and the same purposes with regard to silver as this country has.

THE Secretary of War may with safety respond to the call of suffering citizens in the South with tents and provisions, and depend upon Congress for indorsement and thanks. The whole country will justify any stretch of authority in behalf of humanity which now calls for aid, and which cannot wait for the operations of law. The Government but carries out one of its fundamental purposes in providing for the general welfare, in extending aid during the existence of this great calamity, supplementing the efforts and generosity of individuals.

THE yellow fever is spreading over the low lands of the South, and threatens to devastate every town into which it finds entrance. Holly Springs and Louisville invited the terror stricken inhabitants of fever infected localities, but now find they are in great danger. The general Government should take hold and through the army and navy departments render material aid to the full extent of the necessities of the case.

IN the reorganization of the militia, under last winter's law, the city of Philadelphia is made the territorial limits of the first brigade and George R. Snowden appointed brigadier general. He is about thirty-seven years of age, was born in Venango county and is descended from an old Philadelphia family. His ancestors, for five generations, have been born in that city. He is a nephew of the late James Ross Snowden and also of the late Chief Justice Thompson. Postmaster Snowden of Philadelphia is his cousin. He served with distinction in the Union army during the civil war, having entered as orderly sergeant when he was only twenty years of age and being subsequently promoted to the command of his company. During the riots at Pittsburgh he commanded the Third Philadelphia Regiment, but after his return to Philadelphia he resigned that office. That his present appointment is not based upon political reasons, but upon his merits as a soldier and commander, would appear from the fact that he was a war Democrat and has ever since the war been affiliated with the Democratic party.

BAD as the yellow fever now is in the Southwest, it is not so bad as it has been in that quarter. In 1853 the scourge was much worse. In New Orleans, for example, the maximum of deaths per day so far attained has been 103. August 22 of that year there were 254 deaths from the pestilence, and on no day of that month were there less than 110 deaths, while most of the time they averaged at least 180 daily. The resident population was not then, it is estimated, over 80,000, and of these 12,000 died that season, compared with which the present mortality, distressing though it be, is small. In 1822, when the yellow fever prevailed in New York city, there was a great panic, the city was fenced in below the City Hall Park—the infected district was in the three lower wards—the merchants, bankers, professional men, and the Municipal Government moved to the village of Greenwich, now one of the upper wards; and yet, despite the alarm, barely 200 persons died. Just before the close of the last century the fever in New York destroyed 2,500 lives, and then New York had not more than 50,000 people—a mortality of 1 in every 20 inhabitants.

EIGHT girls from Hartford, Conn., recently hired a house at Old Hadley, Conn., in which to pass their vacation by themselves. They cooked their own meals, drove their own horses, fished in their own boats, and permitted no man to enter the building.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

A COLORED Dill club is among the novelties at Harrisburg.

DR. EARLY was nominated for the Legislature yesterday in Elk county. The Doctor is an experienced legislator.

THE Berks County Convention was held yesterday, and, of course, Hiester Clymer was renominated for Congress by acclamation. He carried every district in the county.

THE Democratic County Convention of Elk county on Tuesday nominated Dr. C. F. Earley for Representative, and recommended Hon. John G. Hall for State Senator.

THE National Convention of Berks county on Saturday was attended by only twenty-five delegates, all of whom but two were from Reading. A full county ticket was nominated.

THE Sharon *Times* makes the statement, upon information furnished by a Republican, that it cost Colonel Dick thirteen thousand dollars to get the Congressional nomination in the Twenty-sixth district.

HON. R. M. SPEER announces that "on and after September 11, the Headquarters of the Democratic State Committee will be at No. 1101 Girard street, Philadelphia, where all communications should be addressed."

THE Chambersburg *Daily Herald* says there is an almost unanimous demand by the Republicans of Franklin county that Mr. Fisher shall resign his place in the Senate before he enters upon the Congressional campaign. This he refuses to do at present.

FUSION is slowly edging its way into the Democratic and National ranks of Dauphin. Thus far they have united on James Miller for the House in the county, and now they are drifting toward a fusion against Bailey in the capital city.

THE Blair county *Radical* understands that a movement is on foot to nominate Mr. Tomlinson of the *National*, for Congress, now that Mr. Calvin has positively declined to allow his name to be mentioned in that connection.

THE Republicans of Bradford county on Tuesday, nominated the following ticket: Assembly, J. W. Lingenfelter, Abraham H. Hull; Associate Judge, H. O. Kline. The convention declared for D. S. Elliott for Senator, with power to appoint his own conferees.

THE Berks county Democracy, besides nominating Mr. Clymer for Congess, instructed the members of the Legislature to support him for the United States Senatorship. The nominees for Assembly are James Liggett, George D. Schaeffer, S. J. Smith and John H. Riegel.

THE Greenbackers of Northampton had their county meeting on Saturday, and passed the usual resolutions. Nearly every district was represented. The following are among the resolutions adopted: "That we, the National party (if successful), would oppose any candidate seeking a second term."

THE Citizens' Convention in Pittsburgh showed wisdom in nominating J. J. Larkin, Esq., for Assembly in the Second district. Besides being able and honest, Mr. Larkin had the Democratic nomination already, and his election was sure. His nomination by the citizens may not add much to his strength, but it goes a long way in the direction of showing that there was good sense in the Convention.—*Sharon Times.*

THIS is from the Erie *Dispatch*, a Republican paper concerning the Republican Congressional fight in that district:

Hon. J. H. Osmer was in the city yesterday, but left on the morning train for his home in Franklin. He is said to have been quite discouraged over what seems to him an almost hopeless effort to elect a Republican Congressman in this district. No satisfactory compromise was suggested by either side, and the breach appears to be as wide as ever.

MR. WILLIAM R. BOLE, Chairman of the Crawford County Democratic Committee, proposes a three-cornered discussion of the issues of the day, and asks the Republicans and Greenbackers to come on. He says: "If they are willing, permit me to suggest that a speaker representing each party meet in joint discussion, and that they occupy say fifty minutes each. We will, on the part of the Democracy, be very happy to meet in such discussion."

THE Republican Convention of Lehigh county on Saturday declined to endorse either the Democratic candidate for Judge or any so-called citizens or independent candidate who may hereafter be taken up. The following legislative ticket was nominated: State Senate, John Adams; Assembly, Perry Wannamaker, Alexander Singmaster and Isaac M. Cassel. The action of the convention on the judicial question renders sure, by a large majority, the election of Hon. Edwin Albright.

THE Wyoming county Democratic Convention has nominated for Congress Hon. William M. Pratt; for Representative, A. W. Stephens of Nicholson; for Associate Judge, Paul Billings of Tunkhannock; Sheriff, George L. Kennard of Laceyville; Prothonotary, G. M. Coon of Meshoppen; Register and Recorder, J. R. Mahon; Commissioners, John Herman and William Sickler. The session was a warm one and all of the offices were hotly contested. The ticket is regarded as a strong one, as the candidates are well located in the county.

HON. S. R. MASON, Greenback candidate for Governor, addressed a large meeting at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening. We make this extract from a report in the *Patriot:*

He condemned the national bank system, and argued that the resumption of specie was at present a physical impossibility. His remedy was not unlimited greenbacks but just sufficient to carry on business. That the Government should impress its sovereignty upon a piece of paper and call it money, and resumption would, in effect, be carried out, illustrating his views by stating that the 420 grains silver dollar was worth but ninety cents, while the 412½ grains silver dollar was worth 100 cents simply because the Government made it such, not because of its intrinsic value, for in that case the trade dollar would be worth more than the legal tender dollar.

FRUIT culture is making rapid progress in the United States. According to recent official statements, the land appropriated to this branch of industry is 4,500,000 acres. Upon this there flourish 112,000,000 apple trees, 28,000,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees and 141,250,000 grape vines. The total value of the fruit crop throughout the United States is set down at $138,216,700, an amount equal to half the value of the average wheat crop of the country. Toward that large sum apples are held to contribute $50,400,000, pears $14,130,000, peaches $46,133,000, grapes $2,118,000, strawberries $5,000,000 and other fruit $10,432,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A FARMER of Maryland who has 10,000 peach trees will sell 11,000 baskets. He will make $10,000.

THE Sioux City *Herald* says: "The yellow fever is worse than war as a destroyer and better than war as a peace maker."

MANY funny fancies have come from Danbury, Conn. At least one funny fact comes from the same town. A Danbury man hired his divorced wife to attend to his present wife's child.

PASTOR J. H. TWITHELL of Hartford has now joined that eminent lamb of his flock, Mark Twain, and the twain will journey together through Germany and Switzerland. Mark pays the bills and both are happy.

THE grand prizes obtained by United States exhibitors at Paris, are for McCormick's reaper. Edison's telephone, Gray's telepone, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, Wheelock's steam engine and Tiffany's silver work.

MR. GEO. FAWCETT ROWE'S new version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been extremely well received at the Theatre Royal in Manchester, the introduction of real negroes on the stage having won the hearts of the realistic critics.

THE Boston *Transcript* tells of a young man who modestly applied for a vacation and made a remark to the effect that he was engaged to be married, and that if nobody objected he would like to be there when the clergyman began.

MR. BEECHER avows himself a Grant man—first, last and all the time; and he says that fifty years hence Americans will be glad to know that historically, Grant is one of our greatest and wisest men. Mr. Beecher thinks that if St. Paul were alive he would be a Darwinian evolutionist.

MR. B. L. FARJEON will give this Fall and Winter a series of readings in the various cities of the Union. Last year Mr. Farjeon confined himself principally to reading his "Blade-o'-Grass," but this coming season he has prepared new matter especially written for an American public.

THE contest for the United States Senatorship in Wisconsin is attracting considerable attention. Senator Howe and ex-Senator Carpenter are the most prominent candidates, and the choice will doubtless be narrowed down to those two gentlemen.

GENERAL BUTLER opened his campaign in a characteristic speech at Lowell Saturday evening. The South, the administration, the last Presidential election, the Potter inquiry, the tariff, the finances, the labor question and his own great and patriotic services were the principal heads of his discourse.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, is to have a colossal statue of Capt Cook. There could be no better location for a monument to the daring explorer of the South Seas than Australia's most industrious and thriving city. The site chosen for the statue is on high ground, whence the figure can be seen from afar by ships sailing into the harbor of Sidney.

JAMES F. CLAY and James A. McKenzie, candidates for Congress from Kentucky, had a personal encounter during a debate at Cynthiana last Saturday night. McKenzie charged Clay with having plagiarized his speech from J. G. Holland, and Clay denounced him as "a liar, a scoundrel and a coward." Friends prevented a melee. Several notes passed between the parties, and a reconciliation, without pistols and coffee, was effected.

THE Attorney General decides that Cadets at West Point are not enlisted men, within the meaning of the act of June 18, 1878, which provides that all officers of the army who have served as officers in volunteer forces during the war of the rebellion, or as enlisted men in the armies of the United States, regular or volunteer, shall be credited with the full time they may have served as such officers or as such enlisted men in computing their services for longevity pay and retirement.

London Truth:—"A day or two ago I observed two ladies in a boat on the Thames. One of them suddenly leaped into the water. I thought that she was a 'suicide,' but on approaching I found that she was swimming about arrayed in a very pretty bathing dress. I wonder that more ladies do not bathe in this simple and practical fashion. When the nymph was tired of swimming she got back into her boat that was moored to the bank, and allowed herself to dry in the sun."

THE Louisiana National Convention held a two days' session in New Orleans, and then adjourned until Sept. 18. The Republican State Convention is to be held Sept. 16. A resolution introduced in the National Convention, and proposing that a committee of fifteen be appointed to confer with the Republican Convention and see if a combination could be formed with the National Party and all other parties favorable to it, was referred to the Committee on Platform. That committee is to report at the adjourned meeting.

JUDGMENTS against Daniel Drew, to the amount of $155,258 15, were sold in New York the other day for $600. They were bought by a son of Uncle Dan'l. Drew once had an immense fortune and was a power in Wall street. He founded a Methodist college, but before the endowment reached the trustees it had been gobbled by "the boys." A younger generation was too sharp for the old man, and he went over the rail. He still lives and operates in a small way as a curb-stone broker in the purlieus of the Stock Exchange.

JOHN HEFFRON, the National candidate for Congress in the First District of Michigan, has accepted, saying he did not seek or desire the nomination, but looks upon the call of the convention as "in the nature of a demand for better representation in Congress that may not pass unheeded." He adds: "I believe that the usual practices of electioneering are destructive, demoralizing, and debasing in their tendency, and for these reasons I shall neither imperil by neglect my private business, nor contribute a single dollar for the customary methods of influencing voters, usually called 'campaign expenses.'"

THE Rev. William Impey, widely known as an experienced missionary, has resigned his connection with the Wesleyan Church of England because he cannot conscientiously accept its doctrine on actual hell and literal hell fire. This doctrine is thus expressed in the catechism: "Hell is a dark and bottomless pit, full of fire and brimstone, in which the wicked will be punished forever and forever, by having their bodies tormented by the fire, and their souls by a sense of the wrath of God." For forty years Mr. Impey has been in missionary service, the last twenty-five of which have been spent in Eastern Africa.

THE RAGING PESTILENCE.

The City of Memphis One Vast Charnel House.

Cremation Suggested as a Speedier Method of Disposing of the Dead.

The Destroyer Claims the First Chinaman as His Victim.

The Yellow Spectre Extending Its Domain to Other Towns and Cities.

Panic Stricken People Fleeing Before the Giant Strides of the Plague.

AT MEMPHIS.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY DAY—FRIGHTFUL INCREASE OF MORTALITY.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—Our tidings of woe are equally as melancholy to-day as they have been for two weeks past, and the death list continues to be appalling as heretofore. Two undertakers report thirty interments, while the county undertaker, Walsh, reports one hundred interments of paupers, three-fourths of whom are negroes. Dr. W. R. Hodges and Postmaster Thompson died this morning about four o'clock. Mayor Flippin, A. R Droescher, Sergeant-at-arms of the General Council, and City TaxCollector Shoper, are down with the fever. The atmosphere is heavy with the stench of dead bodies. Number of corpses were found to-day, no one able to tell where or how they died.

It is impossible to realize the condition of affairs here except by an witnesses. There is some improvement in the movements of undertakers since the Citizens' Relief Burial Corps have taken the matter in hand, which makes the number of interments heavier to-day than on any previous day. Otherwise the number of new cases and deaths actually of to-day are considerably less. Destitution and want is on the increase. White persons who cannot stand all day in the clamorous crowd of negroes and rabble that throng the delivery windows of the supply depots are suffering for provisions. Hundreds who have sick members of family can not leave them long enough, and it is next to impossible to get any one to attend to their wants.

96 INTERMENTS—UNDERTAKERS BEHIND-HAND.

Our city at present is one vast charnel house. Undertakers report ninety-six interments for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. Of these 93 deaths were caused by yellow fever. 76 were white and 20 colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-night discovered the fact that at nightfall there were about 60 more reported dead but still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming a serious one. The Citizens' Relief Committee has employed a burial corps of thirty negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has even been suggested to burn the dead if they cannot be buried more promptly as corpses are known to have laid unburied for forty-eight hours burthening the air with a foul odor and becoming so revolting the people have fled from the neighborhoods, and it is with difficulty that men can be hired to haul them to the Potter's field.

A. F. C. Cook, a Howard visitor, was taken down this afternoon.

AN ACTING MAYOR.

Mayor Flippen being sick with the fever, Dr. D. F. Goodyear, President of the Common Council, is Acting Mayor. A false report has gone forth that all the banks were about to close. On the contrary all the banks are open and will remain so.

In answer to many inquiries from abroad as to what kinds of provisions were needed Major William Willis of the Citizens' Committee, states that salt meats and flour are the most needed for the destitute who are being fed by the Citizens' Relief Committee. The drain upon the various relief organizations is very great, for in addition to attending to the sick and destitute here, several calls for relief from adjacent towns have been promptly responded to.

THE FIRST CHINESE VICTIM.

The first Chinese victim of yellow fever, perhaps in the United States, died here today. He was attended by Dr. Wow Chin Foo, also a Chinaman, who came here declaring his ability to cure eight out of ten cases. His first victim died under his peculiar treatment.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE DAMP WEATHER DOING SAD WORK—NEW LOCALITIES REACHED.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—New cases, 212; deaths, 72. The rain to-day has done incalculable damage to the sick. The air is sultry and damp, eminently favorable to the propagation of the disease. At quick intervals during the entire day unfortunates have been dropping off. The first was a fair young bride, daughter of H. S. Bucker. She took the fever early in July, apparently recovered, and has repeatedly appeared in the streets since. Few realize how treacherous yellow fever is. Over-exertion brought a relapse and nearly instant death. All day long the few cases in this desert of disease were invaded. The locality, which yesterday boasted of immunity, to-day is filled with delirious patients. An impression is gaining ground that a favored few have more than they can do, while other physicians, equally competent, are comparatively idle. It is insisted that no doctor can do justice to more than twenty patients, and that it is essential that each should be seen three and even four times a day. As their work is distributed this is impossible, and hence the assertion, made openly on the streets, that as many die from lack of care as from disease.

DISTRESS INCREASING—12,000 PERSONS SICK.

It seems as if the distress among the poor doubles every day, and, with all the argus-eyed vigilance of the Howards, there are horrible scenes of destitution and neglected sick coming hourly to light. Whole families are sometimes taken down at once, and before the neighbors become aware of the situation, one or more of them are dying or dead. The Board of Health announced to-day that their report included all the Howard and Young Men's Christian Association cases, but a prominent Howard physician says they do not get one-fourth. As only applications for relief are registered, and these sometimes embrace as many as six cases each, he estimated that there were 12,000 down with the fever at noon today.

An interesting experiment, with marked success in its result, was tried day before yesterday. A young lady, sister of one of the Inspectors of the Port, was supposed to be dying, congestion of the kidneys having existed for thirty-six hours, and she being comatose, ice was applied to the region of the kidneys and to the wrists and ankles. In two hours her consciousness returned, in three the congestion was relieved, and she began rapidly to improve. This evening she was pronounced out of immediate danger.

There was a conflict to-day between medical and spiritual authority. A Catholic priest attempted to enter a house where lay one of his penitents in a critical condition. The Howard physician refused him admittance on the ground that it would endanger the patient's life. The priest insisted, but was again peremptorily refused admission. He then applied to the police to assist him, but the Chief of Police declined to interfere. The priest then left, threatening to denounce all parties from the pulpit next Sunday.

From noon to 6 P. M., there were 28 deaths and 60 new cases reported to the Board of Health.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR AID.

JACKSON, MISS., September 4.—Grand Secretary Power makes the following acknowledgment of relief received through him as Grand Secretary of Masons and Grand Treasurer of Odd Fellows: I have received during the past two weeks nearly ten thousand dollars, chiefly from Masons and Odd Fellows in every State in the Union. This has been distributed through the proper committees in Grenada, Vicksburg, Port Gibson and Canton, and the same has been gratefully acknowledged.

No other place in Mississippi has required assistance to this date, but the fever has just broken out with great violence at Greenville, and reports from Holly Springs indicate an epidemic there soon. Nearly two thousand persons are prostrate in Vicksburg. In Port Gibson there have been 460 cases to date. In Grenada all die who are attacked, and none seem to escape. The pestilence has six weeks to run, and thousands must yet go to the grave, leaving woe and want behind them. Amid surrounding gloom comes material aid and loving words from our brethren everywhere, and the great American heart seems to have asserted its humanity as never before. All assistance sent through me acknowledged by return mail.

J. L. POWER, Grand Sec.

AT GRENADA.

SOME IDEA OF THE DESOLATION GIVEN BY AN EYE WITNESS.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—A. H. Spink, a St. Louisian, who has been in Grenada three weeks, arrived here yesterday, having left that plague-spot the day before. Relating his experiences there on Monday, he says:

In company with J. F. Heber, the operator who went there to take the brave Bill Redding's place, and Dr. Fountain of New Orleans, I visited the sick, dying and convalescent. Mr. Heber carried a telegraph dispatch to Mrs. Marshall, who had lost her husband and three children by the dire disease. She was found lying on her bed, completely exhausted in physical and mental strength. The sight of this poor woman lying in her bed, moaning piteously for husband and children all dead in a week's time, brought tears to the eyes of her three visitors. The telegraph message came from absent friends, and breathed words of sympathy, love and encouragement. She thanked the telegrapher, and in response to the question, "Can I do anything for you, Mrs. Marshall?" said: "No, but God bless you for your kindness. Only God can help me now." Opposite Mrs. Marshall lay

TOM MARSHALL,

the telegraph operator, who was a brother-in-law to Mrs. Marshall. He was found lying at the point of death. Three of his children had died within the last ten days and now he was almost gone. On another bed lay his wife and little ones. "They are alive, you see," she said, "and, God willing, will soon be well again. I have nursed them for the past seventeen days. In that time I have never taken off my clothing or gone to sleep." Mr. Heber was surprised at hearing of the death of his neighbors' children, and said that he did not know anything about the terrible havoc which the plague had committed in all points surrounding here. Meeting Mr. D. M. Bishop, an estimable citizen of Grenada, in response to the inquiry, "What good news?" he responded: "No good news to day." Then, breaking down, his eyes filling with tears, he said: "I'm all alone in the world now. In six days the terrible scourge has deprived me of

MY WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN."

In a house near Mr. Bishop's lay an aged couple, both lying in one bed sick with the fever, while in an adjoining room lay their son, also prostrated. Whole families have been wiped out of existence, and only three of the original inhabitants are left in the town who have not been stricken with the fever. They are Samuel Heber, E. J. Armstad, the Southern Express agent, and a boy waiter at the Chamberlain House. The houses on all sides are closed, barred and locked, except those containing the sick, dying and convalescent. No pen can paint the grim, dark, deserted and desolate gloom which hangs over this once beautiful city. At the breaking out of the fever there, the citizens fled the town in swarms,

ONLY 240 WHITES REMAINING.

Of this number, 236 were prostrated with the fever. To-day 130 lie in their graves, seventy are pronounced convalescent, and, with good treatment and weather, may recover, while the remaining thirty are in a dying condition. Seventy-seven negroes and unknown whites were also prostrated with the fever. Thirty-nine of this number have proved fatal, while the majority of the remainder are in a disabled and dying condition.

AT GREENVILLE.

FEARS EXPRESSED THE TOWN WILL BE ANOTHER GRENADA.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—W. A. Pollock, M. Kretchlar and C. M Williams, prominent citizens of Greenville, Miss., are here, and report the yellow fever has obtained a strong foothold there, and that there will be great suffering and destitution among the people. The town is on the river, one hundred and twenty-five miles above Vicksburg; has about 2,200 inhabitants. Some have already fled, and of the remainder a large proportion are negroes. The place has no railroad connections and all trafic by river has ceased, the town is cut off from the rest of the world except by telegraph. There is sufficient food in town for the present, but money and hospital supplies, these gentlemen say are badly needed and appeal to the Relief Committee in the North for help. From the situation of the city and the rapid increase of the fever since last Saturday, it is feared Greenville will be another Grenady. The Bank of Greenville is and will remain open for business and money may be remitted through it by telegraph.

AT OTHER POINTS.

NASHVILLE, September 4.—The *American's* Brownsville special says: "It is blue here to-day. Three physicians report thirteen new cases, and four deaths. Officers of the Howard Association and city officers have to bury the dead with their own hands. The city is well nigh deserted and we are in need of nurses, money and supplies. If our friends can help us we will appreciate the kindness now in our hour of need. The fever takes all, natives and visitors, white and black. We need money and female nurses. All business is closed except the drug stores."

People here are watching with great anxiety reports from the fever-stricken cities of West Tennessee. The only case here, Mike Cody, is doing well. McKenzie has established close quarantine at Milan, where a Memphis refugee died last Saturday. People are excited and many are leaving the town, which is in a healthy condition.

CAIRO, ILL., September 3.—The report of the prevalence of yellow fever in Hickman, Kentucky, has been confirmed to-day by dispatches from that city, especially by one from Dr. Blanton of Hickman, to Dr. W. R. Smith, of this city, in which the former states that there are forty cases and twelve deaths. This news, added to that from Holly Springs to the effect that fifty-eight cases are there, creates much uneasiness in this city. No cases are here, and the city is remarkably healthy, but Hickman is only forty miles away. The Board of Health has adopted the most rigid measures to protect the city.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—A panic was created at Collierville, this county, yesterday by the death of two citizens, supposed to be caused by yellow fever. The town has been almost depopulated.

CANTON, MISS., September 4.—We have one hundred cases of yellow fever under treatment. There were sixteen new cases and four deaths before nine o'clock to-day. We are in great need of money and colored nures. Any one desiring to contribute money to relieve our wants will please send by express to W. J. Mosby, Treasurer of Howard Association; George W. Thomas, President of Howard Association.

APPEALS FOR AID.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—The following appeals represent somewhat the condition of affairs:

An Appeal to the Civilized World from the Finance Committee of the Citizens' Relief Association of Memphis: We ask your aid that we may be enabled to feed and clothe our destitute, furnish necessary material for our sick and dying, and give us means for the burial of our dead. This appeal is only made as a last extremity and in view of the fact that another week will exhaust the means already given by a generous people. Death has laid his heavy hand upon us. The destitute cry for bread and the sick for such care as can only be given by open-handed generosity. Those desirous of giving aid can address Jas. S. Prestige, No. 9 Union street; W. W. Thacher, First National Bank; S. R. Clarke, Phœnix Insurance Company.

To the Independent Order of Odd Fellows wheresoever dispersed: Brothers of the Relief Committee of six lodges of the city of Memphis say to members of our beloved order in America, in answer to many inquiries, both by letter and telegram, that we are in the midst of a fearful epidemic, the end of which no one can foresee. More than a hundred of our own members, including their families, have sickened and died. We need your sympathy, and God alone knows how soon your aid. In view of the heavy drain upon our resources we have concluded to accept all donations that our brethren may, in their generosity, send to us.

By order of the committee.

MARCUS JONES, President.

L. S. BARR, Secretary.

To Brothers of the A. O. U. W: Pestilence and death stalk abroad over our fair city. Our brothers and their families are in great distress. Many have nothing. Their wives and little ones are suffering. Many have died, leaving helpless orphans. Many now are sick; but few of the brothers are left to wait on them and those few, noble and daring as they are, cannot stand much longer. Our means are very limited. Officers are all gone. Shall our appeal be in vain. Brothers to the rescue, come. Few have responded freely. Thanks to the generous brotherhood. A relief committee is now organized. C. Mundinger, President; S. O. Taylor, Treasurer; G. E. Tate, Secretary; D. F. Goodyear, D. G. M. W.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—Archbishop Gibbons has ordered collections to be taken in all the Catholic churches in this diocese on Sunday, the 15th inst., for the relief of the people in the yellow fever districts.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Reports from numerous points in the country are to the effect that liberal contributions continue.

"FOUND HUNG."

Lynching of a Lecherous Fiend in Maryland.

The Victim of Mike Green's Lust Avenged by a Body of Masked Men.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—Intelligence has been received of the lynching Monday night, at Upper Marlborough, Prince George county, of Michael Green, colored, for the brutal outrage of an attractive and estimable young lady, Miss Alice Sweeny, aged nineteen. The attrocious crime was perpetrated on Monday last, the particulars being too revolting for publication, and leaving the victim in a critical condition. Green was arrested on Tuesday, after the perpetration of the outrage, and brought to Marlborough.

About half-past seven o'clock Monday night about forty men, armed and masked, went to the jail, and, after breaking open the doors, overpowered the guard and secured the prisoner. The wildest excitement then prevailed, and the Vigilance Committee were scarcely able to save Green from the fury of the crowd of people who followed them as they passed from the jail to the outskirts of the town. Green was dragged along the road something over a mile from Marlborough to the junction of Queen Anne road and Hill's lane, where a large cherry tree stands. Here the party came to a halt, and a consultation was held and a decision arrived at to hang the negro to a bough of the cherry tree which overhung the road.

Green was accordingly bound and the noose place about his neck. Being a man of powerful build his struggles were fearful to witness, as he endeavored to force himself from his executioners, but his efforts were to no purpose. Finding his great strength of little use on the occasion he resorted to supplication, and begged piteously for mercy, but none was accorded him. He confessed his heinous crime, and, having eased his conscience, became comparatively calm. The rope was then thrown over the bough of the tree and Green was placed in a position beneath it. His courage again gave way, and he resumed his struggles, alternately cursing his captors and begging them for his life. Towards the last moments terror seemed to have seized him, and his cries could be heard for miles around. At a given signal from the leader of the band, who had hold of the rope, they ran the criminal nearly to the bough, about fifteen feet from the ground, where, after being satisfied that life was extinct, they left him hanging, and the committee returned to the city.

No effort has been made to arrest the lynchers. At seven o'clock yesterday morning the body was still hanging to the cherry tree, a revolting spectacle, with open mouth and the tongue and eyes projecting from the head. The authorities cut down the body, and an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of "Found hung." The lynching was generally approved by citizens in the neighborhood, in view of the alarming frequency of such horrible outrages by negroes on helpless families.

A CAMERON FAILURE.

Hoyt and Stone Fail to Raise any Enthusiasm in Butler.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, PA., September 2.—Cameron's satellites, Hoyt and Stone, held a drum and trumpet meeting in our lodge of iniquity (Court House) to night. A few small boys and a foreign reporter were present There was little enthusiasm, but much beer (in reporter.) Every subject calculated to resurrect the departed energies of the Egyptians from the marvellous but obscure deeds of the bloody Hoyt to John Thompson's oil interests tribe failed, the universal opinion being that such subjects are rotten, rotten. B.

Strangers in the City

will enjoy every comfort at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Nos. 131 and 133 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

An Excursion Steamer Sunk on the Thames.

The Vessel Run Down by a Screw Steamer.

350 Excursionists Find a Watery Grave.

A GREAT CALAMITY.

AN EXCURSION STEAMER RUN INTO—OVER 500 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, September 3.—The excursion steamer Princess Alice, returning from Gravesend this evening, with about eight hundred passengers, was run down off Darlington, about eight o'clock, by a screw steamer. It is reported between four and five hundred persons were drowned.

LOSS OF LIFE GREATER THAN FIRST REPORTED—SAD SCENES.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamer Princess Alice, which was run into and sunk with such frightful results last evening by the collier Bywell Castle, was one of the largest saloon steamers of the London Steamboat Company. The Princess Alice left Gravesend for London soon after six in the evening, and arrived within sight of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich at about eight o'clock. The Bywell Castle was then approaching on the opposite course. The two steamers were near the middle of the stream just off the city of London gas works, at Beckton, almost the precise spot where the fatal collision occurred between the Naetis and Wentworth ten years ago. What happened it is impossible accurately to detail. All that is known amid the maddening excitement is that the screw steamer struck the Princess Alice on the port side near the fore sponsing. A scene which has had no parallel on the river ensued. A very few persons clambered on the other vessel, but nearly all rushed to the after part of the Princess Alice. As the bow subsided gradually under the water, the shrieks were fearful, and nothing could be done to save life.

There were a dozen or more life buoys on board, and some boats were swinging in the davits, but even if they could have been got at, they would have been of little service under the circumstances. Within five minutes the Princess Alice

KEELED COMPLETELY OVER

and went down. Some small boats hastened to the scene, and the Duke of Teck, another steamer belonging to the same company, which was also on her passage up the river with a party of excursionists, went to the rescue, but the river for a hundred yards was full of drowning people,

SCREAMING IN ANGUISH AND PRAYING FOR HELP,

and as it was growing dark then, not much could be done. It is believed not more than one hundred and fifty persons escaped out of 800 aboard the vessel. The Princess Alice was a long and low river steamer, built for excursions down the Thames, of which the middle and poorer classes of Londoners were very fond. She had saloons on the forward and after decks, and her passenger carrying capacity was unusually large.

A large portion of her passengers were on the upper, or saloon deck, and must have seen beforehand their impending doom, but those in the stern of the steamer had no warning until they heard the crash and found the passengers from the forward part of the vessel running to the after part. Beyond the fact that the tide was about two hours' ebb, which would enable the Princess Alice to ease and stop sooner than the screw steamer, which would be borne on by the tide, it is impossible to discover any of the circumstances immediately preceding the collision. Before the boats came in collision, there were cries from one to the other to keep out of the way, but as is usual in such cases, the accident was due to a misunderstanding.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The cause of the Princess Alice disaster is believed to be that both vessels were rounding the sharp bend in the river caused by the projection of a point of land whereon the powder magazine of Woolwich arsenal is situated. In order to turn this point the Princess Alice had crossed over to the right bank of the river, and was thus out of her proper course. Her lights were probably obscured by the shadow of the magazine, and being much smaller and lower than the Bywell Castle, the latter was upon her before the danger was perceived.

FRANCE.

THE THIERS' DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, September 4.—After ceremonies in Notre Dame yesterday, Madame Thiers went to Pere la Chais where there was a great demonstration and many floral offerings were made at Thiers' tomb.

The Marquis of Salisbury had an interview with Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is reported they will meet again to discuss Egyptian affairs.

Midhat Pasha is expected to-night. He will see Salisbury and Waddington to-morrow, and then proceed to Gastien and Vienna to see Bismarck and Andrassy.

The Managers of *Le Peuple*, a Bonapartist journal of which Paul de Cassagnac is editor has been summoned before the Correctional Police for insulting President MacMahon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CASE OF THE FENIAN CONDON.

LONDON, September 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* inveighs against Fenian Condon's release at the solicitation of the United States as unwise and undignified. It says the pertinacity of the thrice-preferred request for his release is somewhat distrespectful. Minister Welsh's letter borders on the offensive, and in places oversteps the line and approaches the free and easy.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Progressist candidates for the German Reichstag, Loewe and Hoffman, have been successful in the second ballots.

The rising of the natives in New Caledonia has not yet been quelled. The insurgents stubbornly maintained their positions in the mountains.

It was expected the Ambassadors would meet to consider the conclusions of the Rhodope Commissioners as soon as their reports were presented. Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador, refuses to attend such a meeting.

THE ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., September 4.—Returns from 156 towns give the following vote for Governor: Proctor, Rep., 27,574; Bingham, Dem., 12,669; Martin, Greenback, 1,052; scattering, 768. Eighty-five towns to hear from, in 1876 gave Fairbanks, Rep., 11,732, and Bingham, Dem., 8,746.

In the First Congressional district, 53 towns gave Joyce, Rep., 9,042; Randall, Dem., 5,597. In the Second district, 62 towns give Tyler, Rep., 10,195; Dicky, Dem., 3,942. In the Third district, 12 towns to hear from, the vote is Groat, Rep., 6,099; Waterman, Dem., 3,202; Barlow, bolter and Greenbacker, 8,938; Barlow's friends are confident of his election by a small majority. Town representatives elected as far as known are, Republicans, 104; Democrats, 19; Independents, 4. Greenbackers, 5. In several towns no choice was made.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 4.—John P. Allman, Democrat, was elected Mayor yesterday by a majority of 570 over Charles H. Gallagher, Republican. The new City Council is also Democratic.

LATEST FROM ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, September 3.—Nothing but official returns of the election in this (Pulaski) county can decide the result. The prospects are that some candidates of both the Democratic and Greenback tickets are elected. Phillips county goes Democratic by $2,000 majority; Ouchita county goes Democratic by 100 majority.

THE JACK KEHOE CASE.

The Board of Pardons Refuse Commutation of the Sentence.

Action of the Board on Other Cases Presented.

HARRISBURG, September 4.—The State Board of Pardons held a meeting last night to hear arguments on the application for the commutation of the death sentence of Jack Kehoe, the head of the Mollie Maguire order of Schuylkill county, to imprisonment for life. Kehoe was to have been hanged on April 18th, Governor Hartranft having issued a warrant fixing that day for the execution. In order to have the case presented to the Board of Pardons at an early period, the warrant was withdrawn, and since then nearly half a dozen meetings have been had, and yet no final action taken on the case.

Last night John W. Ryan and Anthony Campbell, two Pottsville lawyers, made a final plea for clemency. The Commonwealth was unrepresented, the District Attorney of Schuylkill county having declined to appear. Kehoe's attorney maintained that he had been convicted on the testimony of a boy, whose statements were finally contradicted by his father, and in the evidence of a self-confessed murderer, and that a verdict of murder in the first degree would never have been made but for the wild excitement in Schuylkill county, in consequence of the Mollie Maguire outrages, and but for the fact that he was at the head of the Order. It having been currently reported that Kehoe's life was to be spared for political services he rendered to Gov. Hartranft in 1875, Anthony Campbell denied the statements, and asserted that Kehoe would to-day be a free man had he perjured himself by implicating men high in authority in political bargains. He also declared that the Mollie Maguire murderers saved their necks by connecting Governor Hartranft and Ex-Secretary of State Quay with negotiations for the purchase of votes, and cited as one of them Judge Slattery, who, he believed, would yet be convicted of murder.

The murder for which Kehoe is under sentence of death was committed June 14, 1862, but the trials of Mollie Maguires in Schuylkill and Carbon counties show that he had criminal knowledge of at least a dozen.

The Board of Pardons adjourned last night without action, but this morning Kehoe's application was rejected, the vote standing: For—Attorney General Lear and Lieutenant Governor Latta; against Secretaries Linn and McCandless, an equal political division, the Republicans voting for his pardon and the Democrats against it.

PARDONS RECOMMENDED.

The Board has recommended pardons in the following cases: James P. Farmer, rape, Mercer, sentenced to two years in the workhouse; Lyman Brown, rape, Tioga, sentenced May, 1875, to nine years in the penitentiary; James Foster, larceny, Allegheny, sentenced to eighteen months in the workhouse; Enoch Cooper, murder in the second degree, Luzerne county, and sentenced to nine years, April 29, 1876; John Fitzpatrick, larceny, Montgomery, sentenced to ten year in 1872; Charles Urich, aggravated assault, Erie; George Riley, horse stealing, Fayette county, sentenced five years ago to ten years; John Burke, assault and battery and burglary, Philadelphia, sentenced to thirteen years in 1871; Benjamin Arthurs, burglary, Washington, sentenced in January, 1876, to six years.

APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

The following are the applications refused: Charles Berkheimer, Blair, carrying concealed weapons; Daniel Awheiser, Blair, murder; Daniel Downer, Allegheny, conspiracy; John Hilling, Fayette, robbery; A. F. Simpson, Washington, horse stealing.

HELD UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The following Allegheny cases were held under advisement: James Carter, malicious mischief; Andrew Ross, robbery; John Hanlon, felonious assault. The decision rendered against Bullard, ex-member of the Legislature, was recommended.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WM. MILLER, one of the oldest residents of Butler, died on Sunday morning.

SIXTY-FIVE cars are being built at the Latrobe car works for the Lake Erie railroad.

A MAN, supposed to be one McQuiston, was struck and killed by a freight train on the Valley road, at Fullerton, on Saturday night.

WM. MCWILLIAMS of Edinboro, a young man of spotless reputation, has suddenly disappeared. He was connected with an Erie and also with a Titusville firm.

EBEN BREWER and Wesley Hooker have retired from the Erie *Dispatch*, and that journal will hereafter be conducted solely by James R. Willard, the remaining partner.

JOHN FINK, a boy residing in Titusville, was accidentally shot in the back by a companion on Sunday. The wound is dangerous, but the lad was still living at latest accounts.

WESLER J. BAUM, a policeman in York, was found dead on Tuesday, on his beat with a pistol shot through his body. It is believed he committed suicide, as one of his hands was grasping the pistol.

NEXT week will be lively in Titusville. There will be a Grand Council, and State Board of Agriculture meetings, Regimental reunion, races, Greenbackers' barbecue and dance at Hydetown, "Danites" at the Opera House and a local dance or two.

Inspired by Wheeler.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

If you have a grudge against a politician of any prominence, just revenge yourself by publicly suggesting that he be nominated for Vice President of the United States. That will probably settle him; but if it does not, then go a step further and get him nominated and elected. That will cook his goose, sure.

Another Fat Man Reduced.

H. A KUFUS, dealer in dry-goods, Woodhull, Ill., writes BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y., June 22d, 1878. "Gentlemen—Please find enclosed $5 00, for which send me, by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost five and one-quarter pounds."

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

(Continued From First Page.)

retrenchment by a Republican Senate and a Republican administration.

Rep.—Were not the reductions in the eleven great appropriation bills, exclusive of the Pension bill, passed by the Forty-fourth Congress under the same bills passed by the Forty-third Congress greater than the reduction of fifty-five millions on the "expenditures secured by the Democratic House in the Forty-fourth Congress?

Mr. B.—Undoubtedly there were. The reductions in these bills secured by the House, after repeated struggles with the Republican Senate, foot up $61,983,615 63; but even this great saving would have been largely increased had not the Democratic House been thwarted at every step in the direction of retrenchment and reform by a Republican Senate and Republican officials.

Rep.—How do the appropriations for the fiscal years 1874, 1875 and 1876, when the Republicans controlled both Houses, compare with the appropriations for 1877, 1878 and 1879, when the Democrats had control of the House of Representatives?

Mr. B.—In the eleven great bills for the support of the Government, the appropriations for 1877, 1878 and 1879, show an attempted saving by the House of over $114,000,000, and an actual

SAVING OF MORE THAN EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLIONS,

as compared with similar bills passed by a Republican Congress for 1874, 1875 and 1876. The actual appropriations for these eleven bills, including pensions, is as follows:

1874.....	$181,787,054 61	1877.....	$145,997,956 72
1875.....	177,679,473 77	1878.....	140,384,606 95
1876.....	172,600,205 53	1879.....	157,213,923 77
Total...	$531,866 733 91	Total...	$443,596,497 44

This shows an actual reduction secured by the untiring efforts of the Democratic Houses in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses of $88,270,236 47. But great as this reduction was for a period of three years, it does not represent all that was sought to be accomplished, for it should be borne in mind that the reductions above shown are not as great as were demanded by the Democratic House, but only represent the concessions that the House was able to secure from a protesting Republican Senate, whose Committee on Appropriations, continuously struggling for an increase of appropriations, and thwarting the House at every step in its honest efforts at reduction, was presided over then, as now, by the gentleman whose interview you have called attention to; so that if there be anything in this record of retrenchment for which that Senator may justly claim credit, it is his partially successful but persistent efforts to resist every attempt of a Democratic House to reduce the current expenses of the Government. It must be recollected also that the Democracy have not as yet secured control of both branches of Congress, and can hardly be made fairly responsible for such failure of reductions as the Senate may have refused to accede to. There can certainly be no injustice in incorporating just here a record of the reductions proposed by the Democratic Houses of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, for the fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879, and coupling therewith a statement of additions insisted upon or secured by a Republican Senate. Examining in detail the history of the eleven great appropriation bills, namely, for the military academy, fortifications, consular and diplomatic, navy, postoffice, Indians, army, legislative, executive and judicial, sundry civil, river and harbor, and pensions, we find the following:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877—	
Estimates of Departments.....	$200,375,553 78
Appropriations as passed the House.....	138,080,856 68
Appropriations as increased by the Senate.....	157,419,767 36
Appropriations as reduced by the House.....	145,997,956 72
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878—	
Estimates of Departments.....	$184,182,005 14
Appropriations as passed the House.....	131,209,307 37
Appropriations as increased by the Senate.....	148,988,885 75
Appropriations as reduced by the House.....	140,384,606 95
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879—	
Estimates of Departments.....	$176,226,248 21
Appropriations as passed the House.....	147,687,739 94
Appropriations as increased by the Senate.....	161,852,269 41
Appropriations as reduced by the House.....	157,213,923 77

It might here be remarked that in this year's appropriations is to be found an item of $5,500,000 for the payment of the fishery award, which is in no sense fairly embraced in the net ordinary expenditures of the Government, but which is, nevertheless, included in the above statement. Taking the aggregate for the three years 1877, 1878 and 1879, we find that the Democratic House, as it originally passed these bills, made the following reductions, namely: If the bills had become laws as they passed the House, there would have been a

SAVING OF $143,706,003 24

under the amounts estimated as necessary by the Republican secretaries, whilst there would have been also a saving of $114,788,829 92 for the three fiscal years 1877, 1878 and 1879, under the three fiscal years 1874, 1875 and 1876. But this is not all, for whilst these unquestioned facts, from official sources, show attempted savings by the Democratic House of over one hundred and fourteen millions for a like period of Republican rule, it also shows that a REPUBLICAN SENATE ADDED $31,183,018 53 to these eleven appropriation bills against the earnest protest of the Democratic House. Now, taking these same bills as they finally passed both Houses for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, we find the following reductions, namely: The saving secured by the Democratic House under the department estimates was $117,187,409 79, and under the appropriations for 1874, 1875 and 1876, it aggregated $88,270,236 47, as before stated, whilst the increase secured by the Republican Senate over the bills as passed the House, after a most desperate struggle, was $26,518,593 45, so that the very pertinent question remains for the distinguished Senator, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to answer, how do his professions of economy tally with the stubborn figures, which prove him and his Republican associates on the floor of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to have labored earnestly to fasten more than fifty-one millions of dollars upon Democratic House bills, and who succeeded in increasing them over twenty-six millions of dollars? In some of the statements here given to you, I have dealt in round numbers, leaving off the fractions, but should you desire it you are at liberty to use the tabulated statements from which these estimates have been taken, and in that connection I may assure you that the sources of information from which these tables have been made are not to be questioned, as they are, so far as they relate to expenditures, taken from the official reports of the Treasury Department, and so far as they relate to appropriations, are obtained from the records of the Appropriation Committee.

Rep.—What force is there then in the point the Republicans are trying to make against the Democracy upon the score of deficiency bills, which, it is charged, are larger in the present fiscal year than heretofore?

Mr. B—No more than there is in any other of the campaign misrepresentations that are being manufactured by their campaign committee and sent broadcast throughout the country. The appropriations made by Congress constitute the law by which the several departments of the Government are to be conducted. No deficiency can occur so long as the law is observed. The appearance of a deficiency is generally proof conclusive that the officer charged with the administration of the department in which the same appears has passed outside of and violated the law. It must be remembered that the execution of all laws during these years has been intrusted to Republican hands and that it is Republican secretaries and Republican officials that have manufactured the deficiencies that a Democratic House has been forced to confront. We believed at the time that these appropriations were made, and do still believe, that it is susceptible of proof that the appropriations as made, notwithstanding the heavy reductions, was more than sufficient, with proper administration of the several departments, to have provided for all the necessities of the Government. Now, however, we are charged with any laxity of administration that may, during the last eighteen years, have crept into and established itself in the management of the Government in the hands of the Republican party, and thus they seek to detract from the great savings secured by a Democratic House by charging against it the millions illegally expended by Republican Secretaries. But beyond this it is to be said that a very large proportion of the sums found necessary to be provided for by deficiency bills ante-date the advent of the Democratic party into power into the House, reaching back to the fiscal year 1875 and years prior thereto. For example, by way of illustrating the character of these debts for which appropriations were made in these deficiency bills, take the case of the late administration of the navy, which bequeathed to us as a legacy a debt of nearly ten millions of dollars, the greater portion, if not all, of which had been created outside of and without any warrant of law, no one denying that under the head of deficiencies for 1876 and prior years, and those growing out of misappropriation of funds in the Navy Department, of the whole amount of $5,559,000, about $1,500,000 of it was for deficiency of pay of the navy, produced by an illegal diversion of funds that had already been appropriated for that purpose, and the remainder, nearly $4,000,000 being for the liquidation of contracts made without any warrant of law, and many of them covered with suspicion at least, if not tainted by fraud, so that little justice can be discovered in the effort of the Republican leaders to make us responsible for these sums of deficiency which their own officials unlawfully created, and left to rest as an incubus upon some succeeding Congress. Indeed it was a matter of grave doubt in the minds of many whether this vast debt, created without semblance of law, and much of it the product of fraud, should have been discharged without searching investigation or judicial inquiry. But to avoid the semblance of repudiation upon the part of the Government, even of obligations entered into by faithless officials, it was deemed best to provide payment for such sums as might not be avoided, recognizing in this one of the many penalties imposed by Republican rule. Again, I might say, by way of illustration, you will find one item in the shape of an advanced appropriation on the next year of three hundred and odd thousand dollars, for subsistence to the army, which sum was inserted in a deficiency bill, and deducted from the army bill, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of War. And so you might go through the list. There is nothing in this point of substantial truth or force, and it is only made use of by the Republicans because the very title of the deficiency bill affords them a pretext for the confusion of facts. So that, view it as we will, no one can deny that during the last three years, with the control of the House in Democratic hands, the appropriations have been smaller, even as loaded down by Republican Senatorial liberality, than for any like period of time under complete Republican rule; and however much or little importance may be attached to the Democratic policy of economy, as evinced by the work of reducing appropriations, the country is yet confronted by the fact that on the score of actual expenditures there is no period of Republican domination that does not suffer grievously in comparison with the two years now last past, wherein the hand of the Democratic party, through its control of the House, has been firmly fastened upon the purse-strings of the country.

It is unfair then, to assume that with an extravagant Republican Senate displaced by a Democratic majority in sympathy with the policy thus illustrated by every Democratic House, supported by an Executive in accord with the efforts thus inaugurated, that this grateful process of diminution of expenditures and lightening of burdens will go happily forward to that consummation which the people have a right to demand, and did demand in no uncertain t

THE OIL TRADE.

Gloomy Prospects for the Future.

The Producers Charge All the Trouble to the Standard Monopoly.

The Standard People Gradually Getting Control of Production.

The Already Bitter Feeling Against the Monopoly Rapidly Growing.

Foxburg Making Great Preparations to Welcome Gov. Hampton.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE FUTURE OF OIL.

ST. PETERSBURG, CLARION COUNTY, August 30, 1878.—The whole oil region is again agitated on the fate or future of their trade. "What is it coming to, and how are we to get out of it" are often asked, and they all wind up by cursing the "Standard" as the cause of all their ills.

Some of them assert that the Standard is now interested actively in keeping the price of crude down, and instance the fact that Joe Seep of Oil City, one of the salaried agents of the Standard, is interested in twenty wells in the Bradford region; that Mr. Dan O. Day, another salaried agent, is interested in a large number and that Mr. Bushnell, the agent for the Standard from below (Parker's) bought a large tract of territory in the Bradford region, and is putting down ten or twelve new wells on it. Of course I can't see anything wrong in Dan O. Day or any other Dan putting down more wells in the Bradford region with oil so low, provided they do it with their own money, and are not backed by a combination for the purpose of keeping down the price.

THE STANDARD MONOPOLY.

The producers charge the Standard combination with crowding out of the business all outside capital and outside ability. They work as if they wanted to keep everybody else from exercising their own brains in the oil business, and everybody's money from earning any interest. They seek to control the entire oil trade from the time it leaves the ground until it reaches the consumers in Europe and America. That the producers are aggravated at the combination up to a fighting point one can scarcely doubt. "If we do not get relief soon," said one of them to me to-day, "the good men of this region will not be responsible for the peace of this region."

THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE STANDARD.

The Standard first controlled the transportation, next the refining, and now it seems they have their devil-fish arms upon the production. They can make more with crude at fifty cents and refined at nine cents than they can with crude at two dollaes and refined at ten or eleven cents. "I expect," said my informant, "that oil will be down to fifty cents before three months, through the machinations of the Standard. It owns and controls over 500 wells in the Bradford region. The whole core must be knocked out of the damnable institution." This sounds wild and excited, but it is about the way a majority of the producers I have met talk.

ENORMOUS DEPRECIATION IN VALUES.

Values in the oil region have fallen, they assure me, three-fourths. An oil well used to be bought at the rate of one thousand dollars for each barrel of oil produced each day. For instance, a well that was producing five barrels per day was worth five thousand dollars, ten barrels per day ten thousand dollars, and so on. Now a five barrel well will not bring fifteen hundred dollars; the rate or standard of purchase is below three hundred dollars per barrel. Thus, a five barrel well ought to bring now fifteen hundred dollars, a ten-barrel well three thousand dollars, and so on. A ten-barrel well will not sell now for what the machinery cost, to say nothing of the expense of boring the hole.

Drilling is also down one-half. Drilling that used to cost $1,800 and $2,200 can now be done for $800 to $1,000.

The pressure of these reductions is now being felt in its heaviest form all through the region.

DESCRIPTION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg is handsomely situated on high ground back from the Allegheny river a few miles. You reach it by one of those narrow guage roads we have read so much about, and of which we have seen so little. The mountains Fritz climbs in the play are not more steep than those climbed by the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion Narrow Guage road. They have the locomotive and cars that were used on the Centennial grounds for one of their trains. Mr. Smiley, the Superintendent of the Fox farm pipe line, took me on the engine, the Schuylkill No. 1, and with Superintendent Newton went over the road. The track zigzags along the face of an almost perpendicular bluff when it leaves Foxburg, and at a grade of one hundred and forty-six feet to the mile. This lifts you quite rapidly in the air. The engine never slips but pulls true, and took up a train of three passenger and one baggage cars with ease.

The road was built principally by the Fox heirs. The Fox estate have here four thousand acres of land, which yields them about one thousand barrels of oil per day. Even at one dollar, the revenue would be very nice. One of the Fox boys, a manly looking fellow of about twenty-two, manages this property.

They have a free reading room, in which I regret to say I didn't find THE POST, and have built school houses and otherwise improved the place. Young Fox, whom I had never met before didn't care about being interviewed by any newspaper man, and frankly said they preferred to mind their own business rather than contribute statistics for the curious. He was modest in this, for the great estate of which he is one of the owners is a magnificent property and has lost nothing under his care.

PREPARATIONS TO WELCOME GOVERNOR HAMPTON.

Gov. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, is to visit the oil rigions soon as the guest of Young Fox, and they are already making preparations for his arrival at Foxburg now. I met Mr. Samuel V. Cowling of Louisville, Ky., who is here with his family. Mr. Cowling is the founder of the Masonic Home for Widows and Orphans, and has come here to visit his daughter, who is the widow of the late Dr. Mason, who lost his life in attending small pox patients at Petroleum Centre last year.

Mr. Cowling has through some disease of the nerves of his eyes almost lost his sight, but he bears up under it so cheerfully that it is a real pleasure to talk with him. He and old Mr. Maudeville, Homer Maudeville of whom I have frequently written you are great friends. They go fishing and riding together. Mr. Maudeville is blind in one eye, and as he came up on the porch, Mr. Cowling who was leaning on Maudeville's arm said to me as soon as he recognized my voice, "well here comes the two fishermen with the one eye between them."

Mrs. Cowling is a grand-daughter of General James of Revolutionary fame in the Carolinas. He raised the brigade which did such good service under Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox of the Revolution. One of the first books I ever read was the life of Marion in which there were several pictures of them representing a negro servant, Salem taking a good horse for Gen. Marion. Here nearly a lifetime afterwards in the mountains of Pennsylvania I met the children of Gen. James, who owned Salem and knew all about the book that I had almost considered a myth. That old dog-eared book now sells in the market for one hundred and fifty dollars, as it is a very rare publication. I wish I had hung on to that old copy.

Mr. Cowling tells me he has many old manuscripts among his papers that are family relics. "Sell them did you say" "I would'nt take diamonds for them," said he.

Our candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs Simpson Africa spent last evening here in company with his brother-in-law Mr. Greenland and J. M. Guffy the candidate for Congress in this district. Guffy is a warm bright young blood who feels that as he is nominated he will give General White the best trial he can for the honors. Africa is met on all sides by assurances of support from the oil men. To say that they are up on their ear at Dunkle, his Republican competitor would be putting it mildly.

Dunkle spent some weeks here in this town visiting his brother-in-law and was profuse in his promises of giving the oil people what they want. "I know your wants now" said Dunkle, just wait till I go back and the session opens." Well they did wait, and are waiting yet on Senator Dunkle but I expect his waiting on them now is a little the most anxious wait of the two.

PROSPECTS OF SIMPSON AFRICA BRIGHT.

Africa will poll a tremendous vote in this whole oil region. The women even are in favor of him. One of the smartest women in the whole oil region created a sensation to-day by marrying the Emlenton accommodation conductor on the Allegheny road. Miss Rachel Corey, who has been managing the Western Union telegraph office at Emlenton was known far and wide as one of the best posted persons on the market. To hear her talk oil was a treat. She will be known hereafter as Mrs. John Cline, if you please. Wonder if the office will be as full as ever of men asking what the market is doing." Rachel differs very widely in her knowledge of this oil region from the young lady they told me about in St. Petersburg to-day who wrote home to her father that her cousin had got the derrick down the hole and couldn't drill any more.

J. C.

BUTLER'S SELF DENIAL.

Will Forego Ease to Prosecute Reforms and Relieve the People's Burdens.

Writes a Letter of Acceptance, Saying He is Willing to Assume the Cares of a Governor.

BOSTON, August 30.—General Butler, in a card accepting the nomination of voters who signed a paper expressing a wish to choose him Governor of Massachusetts, says: I take the trust with all its cares, and will devote all the intelligence, labor, forethought and energy which in me lies, and will use all the power which they and those who think with them may give me to relieve the people's burdens and bring about a more equal and efficient administration of the laws of this commonwealth which they wish. As we have no organization or platform of party principles, either State or national, it may not be inappropriate to set forth the principles which will guide my political measures as well as the conduct of all governmental functions which may be entrusted to me.

Equal rights, equal duties, equal powers, equal burdens, equal privileges and equal protection by the laws to every man everywhere under the Government, State or national. Laws of taxation should be made so plain, so direct and efficient and be so faithfully administered that all property of every kind in the Commonwealth should be taxed just once every year and no more, as lightly as possible, equally and fairly, and so that none can escape the public burden. A law regulating the rate of interest is advocated. The repeal of the law against usury has in many cases ruined both the borrower and the Savings bank which was the lender. It certainly has shaken to its foundation our Savings bank system. The result may teach the managers of these institutions that the Almighty thundered his few laws for his chosen people from Mount Sinai, the only financial law delivered to Moses "Take thou no usury of thy brother or increase," was omniscient wisdom. Let us abolish and fearlessly set aside as far as we can boards, commissions and unconstitutionally appointed officers and sinecurists, with their retainers, relatives and employees now living upon the substance of the people extorted by taxation.

No political party coming to power as such can make or carry out the necessary reformation. With the swarm of hungry office-seekers surrounding the executive of the party it is impossible to abolish needless offices, or stop the leak in the Treasury from which hungry politicians are fed. We have no political machinery nor political wire-workers who can make claim on us. We are directly from the people and of the people; nay, the people themselves. Let the people interpose just this once between the governing ring and the people, without middle men of conventions or regard to political issues. The Legislative and Executive departments of the State in the coming year cannot affect the administration of National affairs in any way, and if they do their full duty to the people, and do the work of the people, instead of thrusting it upon boards and commissions, and attend to reforms needed at home, they will have full employment for all their time.

We do not ask, therefore, those who act with us to preternit, or change or alter any political opinion whatever on any subject, but only seeing the necessity as we see it, of relieving the people's burden, and to bring about a more equal and efficient administration of the laws of the Commonwealth, to act with us for that end.

A Mandarin from Cape Cod.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In the year 1817, at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., lived Nicodemus Yocum, by trade a blacksmith. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Brown, had, before marriage, emigrated with her parents from Cape Cod, Mass. While living at Alexandria they had three children. The eldest, in 1813, was named for his father. About 1855 Mr. Yocum emigrated with his wife's people back to Cape Cod. Here Nicodemus, the younger, had grown into manhood, and in the course of time became Captain of a whaling vessel, which cruised for years, with varying success, in the North Pacific ocean. When on a homeward voyage in the year 1841, off the Southern coast of China, he rescued a disbled junk, continuing, besides the sailors, five Chinese mandarins of high rank. The helpless vessel was lowered into the harbor of Yungao in the province Gangtung, where Captain Yocum and his American crew were loaded with presents. One of the mandarins could speak French, having learned it from a Catholic missionary on the Island of Pescadore. Several of the American sailors understood the same language, and a happy conversation was engaged in. In due time the whaleship returned to Cape Cod, where Capt. Yocum found that his wife was dead, leaving a two-year-old son, named Jeremiah. One year afterward Capt. Yocum sailed for the China Sea. Entering the mouth of the river Po-Kiang, messages were sent to Canton to the rescued mandarins of two years before, and the Yankee ship was permitted to go into the harbor. In return for his father's kindness, Jeremiah was sent to the Royal Preparatory School at the above named city, and at the age of seventeen entered the Imperial College. Here eight years were spent learning the Chinese language. After some time spent as a teacher he made an English translation of Ta ts'ing yith t'ung che, or Geography of the Empire, as relates to the Province of Quangtung. Last year he was made a mandarin and was appointed an attache of the Chinese Embassy now visiting this country. During the coming winter it is his intention to visit Alexandria, and hunt up the genealogy of his grandfather's family.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic City and County Committees.

The Republican Committee—Our Guy Likely to Bolt.

The Republican County Committee met on Saturday afternoon. About the only business done was the adoption of a resolution providing that in the coming conventions delegates whose credentials are signed by a majority of the members on the election boards, shall have privilege to vote on the organization. This is regarded by our Guy and his friends as a slap at him and them. They claim that Errett and his friends have the party machinery mostly in their own hands; that the election officers will fill out credentials to suit Errett, and that, in short, Guy will have but poor show on Tuesday of next week. For all of these reasons Guy's friends—or some of them at least—say he will bolt. It is worth mentioning just here, too, that while we have chronicled Guy's willingness to go before the Convention, his Republican organ, the *Dispatch*, has not yet made such announcement. This, McCandless' friends say, bothers Errett and leaves Guy still some chance to back out.

DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic City Executive Committee met on Saturday evening, Mr. P. Foley presiding and K. T. O'Conner serving as Secretary. The object was to authorize the appointment of an Executive Committee of seven members, who shall act with a similar body from the County Committee in the management of the campaign. Chairman Foley made the following appointments: Walter F. Beaumont, Second ward; N. Fitzgerald, Thirty-fifth ward; W. J. Power, Tenth ward; W. J. Limegrover, Twenty-first ward; Thomas Hogan, Seventh ward; M. P. Howley, Seventeenth ward, and K. T. O'Connor, Twenty-eighth ward. This body will meet at half-past seven o'clock this evening for organization, and to-morrow afternoon the county sub-committee will meet, when the gentlemen named above should also be present.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Committee met in special session on Saturday morning, when Chairman Patterson announced that he had appointed Arthur Fitzpatrick chief Secretary, in accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting. He then suggested that the committee elect the Assisant Secretaries, and after a dozen motions or more had been offered, Colonel Samuel McKelvey moved that William E. Giles, K. T. O'Connor, James Moran and Charles Bond, all of whom had been named, be all elected by acclamation. The motion was carried.

On motion of J. V. Cracraft the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We recognize in THE PITTSBURGH POST an exponent of Democratic principles, and the *only* Democratic paper published in Allegheny county; therefore,

Resolved, That THE POST be constituted the official organ of this committee.

Adjourned.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Henry Meyer, Esq., of the Democratic County Committee, brought the matter of the appointment of United States Supervisors of Election before Judge McKennan of the Circuit Court, on Saturday, and the Judge decided to make the appointments. There will be two Supervisors for each district in the county to serve only on election day.

L. H. McCaffrey of the First district, Sixth ward, and James Flanigan of the Fifth district, Sixth ward, were appointed Judges in their respective districts by Judge Collier, on Saturday, on motion of Henry Meyer, Esq.

A Tooth for a Tooth,

that is to say an artificial tooth for a real one, is not a good exchange. Therefore, keep your natural teeth unimpaired, and in order to do use the famous preservative tooth-wash, Sozodont. It is a wholesome botanical preparation, unrivalled as an anti-putrescent and antagonist of decomposition and decay.

Nothing welds things together like Spalding's Glue. TTS

Heavy Drillers.

The Phillips Brothers' new oil well, on the Hovis farm, one and a quarter miles southwest of Clintonville, in the Bullion regions, has been tubed, and is pumping an average of three barrels per day. The same parties have one well drilling and are starting two more in the immediate vicinity, in the hope of developing a second Bullion pool.

The Phillips Brothers' have thus far put down fifty-one dry holes in their efforts to find an outlet from the Bullion district. We are informed that each well averaged an outlay of $1,200. This is a fortune expended, but nothing daunted they are still operating in the upper section of the country and seem determined to effectually test the territory for oil. We never had any doubt but an oil belt passes through that section. Whether it will be found by the Phillips Brothers' the future alone can tell. If enterprise, energy and courage deserve success, then the Phillips Brothers' are entitled to it, for no men have exhibited such perseverance in oil developments as they have.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

EX-GOVERNOR PEASE of Texas, now on a visit to his former home in Connecticut, furnishes some interesting terms of contrast and growth in that great State since he went there in 1835. He has seen the population grow from 20,000 to 2,000,000. A million have been added since the census of 1870. Most of this increase came from the Southern States in the six or seven years immediately following the war, but for some years now the bulk of the immigration has been from the Northwestern States—Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota. But few European immigrants have come in.

And Still They Come to 278

Penn avenue to have their teeth extracted without pain. Dr. Quincy A. Scott never fails, and his pleasant anæsthetic is absolutely safe, and much better than laughing gas or anything else.

The Only Safe Anæsthetic

is Dr. Quincy A. Scott's, as administered only by him, at his great steam dental establishment 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth street.

MR. HAYES AT FREMONT.

His Reception Near Uncle Burchard's Farm.

FREMONT, OHIO, August 31.—The President, Mrs. Hayes, Birchard, Webb, Rutherford, Miss Fannie and Master Scott arrived here this evening at seven o'clock in a special Baltimore & Ohio car. They were met at the depot by several hundred personal friends of both parties, and as the train arrived at the depot the Light Guard Band struck up a lively air. The President and Mrs. Hayes had a lively time of it for a few minutes shaking hands with their friends who had turned out to welcome them home. Two carriages were in waiting to convey the family to their beautiful home half a mile from the depot.

After the members of the family were comfortably seated, the President, who seemed somewhat affected, stood upon the platform and made a few remarks to those present, saying: "My friends, I am exceedingly grateful to all of you for the kind manner in which you have welcomed myself and my family to our old home, and I assure you it is appreciated by us. Washington life has its attractions, but it is with pleasure that we look forward to the day when we will come back to Fremont to remain permanently once more. I thank you kindly. Good night."

The President then entered his carriage, and the President and family were taken to their residence, where supper was awaiting them. The President and family will remain here till Monday evening, when they leave for Chicago, where they will remain a day or two, then go on to St. Paul and attend the Minnesota State Fair, after which the President accompanied by a few friends, will visit various points in the Far West before returning to Washington.

The Great Rush Continues to 278

Penn avenue to have teeth extracted by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe, painless and pleasant process, and all are delighted with the skillful manner in which the operation is performed.

East Brady Bank Case.

The East Brady Bank case, which has attracted a great deal of attention, has been held over by the Clarion Court till the November term. The effort made to have the trial take place at the Jefferson County Court failed. J. Y. Foster, ex-cashier, who is charged with embezzlement, is held to bail in the sum of $10,000, Messrs. T. V. McKee and T. H. Foster becoming his bondsmen. The witnesses are held to bail for their appearance at the next term in the sum of $100 each.

More Than Three Hundred Persons, embracing all ages and conditions, were relieved of their aching teeth this week at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe and painless method is so popular that his six offices and large reception rooms are constantly crowded.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER has just been appointed to a clerkship of the lowest grade in one of the departments, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. He is a graduate of Harvard, a scholar of distinction, an ex-United States Senator and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was in the district jail in Washington after he left the department for some time, because of his alleged connection with improper Custom House transactions. After leaving the department he was in greatly reduced circumstances and was often without means to buy food from day to day.

IN a nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

WHEN the disorders of babyhood attack your baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. Price 25 cents.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Course of study and business training the most comprehensive, thorough, and practical in existence. Enter at any time. For circulars, terms, &c., address J. C. SMITH, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞Evening sessions commence OCTOBER 1. aug24:xs&W 3m

Higher Education for Ladies.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-THREE TEACHERS.

Ten Teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Next term opens Sept. 4th. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

jy27:TTS 6w aug3 1m-w

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

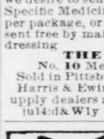
An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Pittsburgh by all responsible druggists. Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.

jul4:d&W1y



MALLEABLE IRON BOOT AND SHOE SOLE PROTECTOR,
For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers
A. F. SCHURR, Patentee, 89 Main Street, Allegheny, Pa. Call, or send for circular. (1047TTS W6m

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago. se2:1yr

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja5W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oct7:1yr W

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:w1y

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND BOILERS in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flue and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE.

LUNDY'S HOTEL,
NOS. 399 AND 401 LIBERTY ST.,
Opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor; $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. jy8od W1y6:6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE K. ROBB, deceased, late of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to J. NELSON EWING, Executor.
AUGUST 15, 1878. au24:6tW

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 30 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, SYPHILIS, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for 3 stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY dispels sleepiness, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY Prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, consumption, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all, old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. my14:d&W1y

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. fe1:eod&W1y

HEAL THYSELF

PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del1:d&W1y

L. A. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $80,000
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$80,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
500 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or to
H. L. PLUM,
319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. au14:ewsw4wd&W4tau17

20 CARDS, ALL SNOWFLAKE, 10c, or 10 Best Chromos, 10c, with name. Samples 3c. J. B. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y. jy22:1y W

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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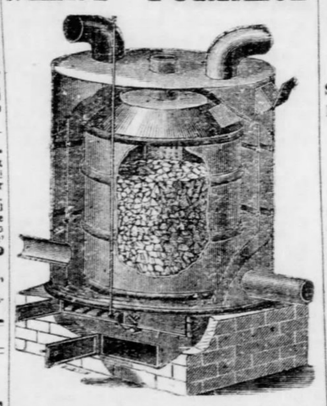

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.
NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE
The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of
CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA
Cook Stoves.
Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves
Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
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Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.
206 & 208 Liberty St.
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DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.
Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS
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As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wrsa W

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters Are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE and DANDELION—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER REGULATOR, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. TRY THE BITTERS TO-DAY.

Try Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

au22-TTh&S W1m

WORSTED AND WOOLEN
Knitting Yarns!

Unsurpassed in Quality and Brilliancy of Colors, Shetland, Saxony and Germantown Wools, Cashmere, Andalusia and German Worsted Knitting Yarn.

Berlin, Persian, Fairy Zephyrs.

Zephyr Worsted in bulk, 16 ounces to the pound, in quantities.

New Fringes, Ruching, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Notions and Embroideries, just received.

The Best Shirt in the World,

Guaranteed to outwear TWO SHIRTS made the old way. Prices reduced to $1 00 for best quality. Can be worn for a week without break or wrinkle. It is a curiosity. Call and see it.

As the machines are now running by steam, we can give extra value, and orders for our Superior 50 and 75c Shirt, made the old way, will be filled promptly. New Shapes and Styles in Ties, Collars and Cuffs.

Bargains in Soiled Goods—less than half price.

J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Of all Summer Goods, Regardless of Cost, to make room for Fall Goods.

Infants' Genuine Mor. Shoes, 2 to 5, at 40c.
Children's Genuine Mor. Button Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c.
Children Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00.
Misses' Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 20.
Misses' Bright Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 3, at 90c.
Ladies' Lasting, 3 to 7, at 80c.
Ladies' Lasting Side Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 20.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Button, 3 to 7, at $1 40.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Button, 3 to 7, at $1 65.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.
Ladies' Bright Gr. Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00.
Men's Prime F. S. Kip Plows, 6 to 11, at $1 25.
Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, $1 25.
Men's "A" Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, $1 50.
Men's Hob nail Brogans, 5 to 11, $1 40.
Men's Iron Plate Sole Shoes, $1 40.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots reduced from $3 00 to $2 50, and many other special bargains.

Call early while the stock is complete and reap the bargains at

JOHN KALBFELL'S
CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
138 SMITHFIELD STREET.
mh22:s&a W1y

SELLERS LIVER PILLS

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of MATHIAS WALTER, from Sulzbach, County of Wolfach Baden, Germany. He is reported to have been working in Pittsburgh in 1865. If dead,

MORE DEBTS SHUFFLED OFF.

One Hundred and Seventy Petitions Filed on Saturday.

The Closing Hours in U. S. Commissioner McCandless' Office.

Total Liabilities About $2,000,000—Assets Small.

IN PITTSBURGH.

On Saturday 145 petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the office of United States Commissioner McCandless, the largest number filed on any day since the act of 1867 was passed. During the day petition after petition was brought in and visitors kept constantly coming to learn how many had been filed. Thus the mill kept grinding until the closing hours when everybody seemed disposed to linger in order to see who would bring up the rear. Shortly after ten o'clock John Glenn of Scrubgrass township, Butler county, stepped in and deposited a petition, stating that he had driven all the way from Butler, a distance of about twenty-five miles, in four hours. Soon afterwards A. W. McCullough of Warren county, filed his petition. At 11:58, two minutes before the time at which the law would expire, two more petitions were received by mail, the last one numbered being that of Charles H. Vaugn, of Kingston township, Lackawanna county.

On Sunday a dispatch was received by Clerk McCandless from the Deputy Clerk of Erie, stating that he had received twenty-five petitions, seven of which he had expressed to this city. The remainder will be received in a few days, which will swell the total number for the district for Saturday to one hundred and seventy. This is doing pretty well. It will be seen that there are quite a number of Pittsburghers among the number, but they are mostly all small concerns. This speaks well for Pittsburgh. It was thought that some of our heaviest firms would go under, but the day closed without this unfortunate occurrence.

The first case in this district under the act of 1867 was an involuntary one, by the creditors of William Winsor of Titusville. The act took effect on the 1st of June, 1867, and this case was filed on the fourth of that month. The first voluntary case was that of a Pittsburgher named Martin W. Feely, the second in the list, and has never yet been discharged. Winsor's case was compromised. Under the act of 1841, which was repealed after it ran two years, 2,000 petitions were filed in this district, which is a much larger number than the average under the act which has just expired. The total number of petitions filed in the district since the act of 1867 want into effect is 4,232, which is considerably more than 2,861 which the type made us say had been filed up to last Friday evening.

The firms which presented their petitions on Saturday were nearly all small ones, there being only about twelve among them whose liabilities exceed $50,000. The heaviest failure was that of Henry C. Ayres of this city, whose liabilities aggregate about $160,000.

105 PETITIONS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—At 11:30 to-night, the one hundred and fifth petition in bankruptcy was filed, being the 2,474th in this district. Since last Monday morning 225 petitions have been filed here, of which 105 were filed yesterday. The number filed since the first day of last April was a little more than 400. In the Northern District of Ohio the number filed in proportion to the population has been vastly greater than that of the Cincinnati district. In fact own district Cincinnati has not filed petitions in proportion to her population at all in keeping with the localities outside of the city. But Pittsburgh and Chicago and New York, in proportion to the population of the districts of which they are the respective centers, have outdone the Southern Ohio District, both in the number of petitions and the amount of liabilities. In Pittsburgh alone 100 petition were filed on last Friday—four or five times as many as in Cincinnati.

400 PETITIONS FILED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 31.—About four hundred applicants succeeded in getting their petitions filed in the Bankruptcy Court of this district to-day, before that court was closed permanently. All day the line of merchants extended around the clerks and into the corridor. The total liabilities reported reach nearly six million dollars. During the eleven years in which the law has been in operation some 7,000 persons have filed petitions in this district, and nearly one-fifth of the whole number since January last.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., August 31.—The last day of filing petitions in bankruptcy has been a busy one for the clerks, as between ninety and one hundred persons have applied, and the office was kept open till midnight, and business was done up to that hour, some coming in the last mail. Since September 1, 1873, the beginning of the panic, up to to-night, about eight hundred and thirty bankrupts have filed petitions here. Judge A. M. Jackson, National nominee for Common Pleas Judge, filed his petition while on his way to address a Greenback mass meeting in the Square.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 31.—One hundred and twenty-five to-day took advantage of the close in bankruptcy.

400 IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The rush for the bankruptcy court to-day was redoubled. All day long the office of the Register was crowded with a stream of men desirous of taking advantage of the last turn of the old mill through which the financial chaff of this section has been going for some years. They made up a motley throng, from the so-called millionaires down to the vags and bottlemen, from the financier and statesman down to the scavenger. The leading applicant was S. S. Hayes, ex-City Comptroller, with debts to the amount of $1,200,000. Following him was Hon. E. B. Sherman, ex-member of the State Legislature. From the first of January to the first of June, 1,800 cases were begun in the bankruptcy court here, and at the latter date there were 2,500 cases on the docket. To-day there were 400, bringing the aggregate up to 3,300. Counting those filed during the week, the totals are as follows: Preferred claims, $450,974; secured, $4,684,958; unsecured, $8,796,458; total liabilities, $13,932,385; total assets, $2,678,635.

CHICAGO, September 1.—Among the bankruptcy petitions filed last night and not reported are the following: Jonathan Abel, distiller, unsecured debts, $298,000, of which $273,000 is due the government for judgment; no assets. A. J. Bell, secured, $11,000; unsecured, $106,000; assets, encumbered lands. Wm. H. Burdist, secured, $102,000; unsecured, $29,000; assets nominally $205,000. Charles W. Calehour, real estate, secured, $314,000; unsecured, $469,000; accommodation paper, $14,000; no assets. O. B. Dickinson, distiller; unsecured, $208,000; mostly due the United States. James Montgomery, debts, $152,000; no assets. A. E. Neely, secured, $141,000; unsecured, $64,000; assets, encumbered lands, $151,000; notes, $9,000. B. W. Phillips, secured, $46,000; unsecured, $54,000; bills discounted, $5,000; assets, $250. Charles Schwarts, secured, $807,000; unsecured, $73,000; no assets. Snyder & Lee, real estate, secured, $132,000; unsecured, $131,000; no assets. H. M. Taylor, secured, $79,000; unsecured, $55,000; no assets. Richard Wardrop, unsecured, $132,000; bills discounted and paper, $12,000.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Hon. John T. Bard Receives the Nomination.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MERCER, PA., August 29.—The Congressional Democratic Conferees for the Twenty-sixth district assembled at the Whistler House, in this town, at two o'clock this afternoon.

Jacob Zeigler of Butler was chosen Chairman and J. J. McCrum of Crawford Secretary.

Messrs. John T. Bard, J. B. Brawly and A. D. Gillespie were placed in nomination. On the first ballot no choice was made. On the second ballot, Mr. Brawly was withdrawn when Mr. Bard was nominated.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and the utmost harmony prevailed. The feeling was generally expressed that victory would perch on our banner this fall, but it was acknowledged this result could be attained only by hard work. The Democracy of this district understand the situation very well, and propose to leave no stone unturned to bring about victory.

W.

"GENERAL, CUT THE KEERDS."

The Little Game Which Judge Dixon Learned from Bob Schenck.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The *Star* says Judge Asa B. Dixon of Morgan county, Illinois, arrived last week, bringing some $10,000 in drafts with which he proposed having a time in Europe. The Judge was to have sailed in the Brittanic. Instead of doing so he went back West poorer but wiser. The story is that he met an old friend, General Chambers of Frankfort, Kentucky, accompanied by 'Squire Dan Rucker of the same State. The Judge arranged a dinner party, and they were to meet at five o'clock in the Judge's hotel in Upper Broadway. Subsequently Judge Dixon invited Hon. Samuel Silver of Peoria, and a Mr. Thornton of Cleveland to join the party.

After dinner a poker party was proposed, and the party got to playing heavily—$10 ante, without limit. After raking in a pot of $3,000, Judge Dixon said: "I learned this game in Congress years ago from Bob Schenck and Clark Ingersoll. It cost me a pile of money, but if there's anything I know something about it's draw-poker. General, cut the keerds."

The play went on till the Judge was some $8,000 ahead. Then General Chambers got a hand and bet, and the Judge ran the pot up to $23,000. Then the Judge "called" the General, who showed his two pairs of aces. Judge Dixon said, "That does settle it," and under pledge of secrecy the friends parted. Judge Dixon has gone to Chicago, and General Chambers has engaged passage for himself and wife to Europe. The Judge was "cleaned out" completely.

DAYLIGHT BANK ROBBERY.

Two Robbers Relieve a Bank of $4,000.

SEDALIA, MO., August 29.—The Sedalia *Democrat* has the following particulars of the robbery of the Concordia Bank which occurred to-day: Concordia is a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, in Lafayette county, on the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad, thirty miles from Sedalia. The principal banking business of all that part of Lafayette county is done by the Concordia Savings Bank, of which J. H. Lohoefener is President, and H. Tucken, Cashier.

This afternoon, about half past one o'clock, three men entered the bank. One of them asked the Cashier, who was alone in the bank, to change a ten dollar bill. While he was changing the bill, another man jumped over the counter and caught the cashier by the arm and placed one hand over his mouth. They then took what money was in sight, and putting a pistol to the cashier's head, told him to open the safe. He did so under fear of his life, and the robbers took all the paper money in the safe, between $3,000 and $4,000, refusing to take the silver, of which there was between $2,000 and $3,000 in the bank.

During the robbery, a gentleman named Sodeman, was near the bank and the robber, who was guarding the door called him to advance, instead of which he turned and ran. The robber fired a second shot at Sodeman but missed him. They then mounted their horses and galloped off in a southerly direction. The whole robbery occurred in about ten minutes. They were all mounted on good horses, newly shod. Citizens are in hot pursuit.

THE DEED OF A DEMON.

Attempt to Burn a House Containing Over One Hundred People.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A Pole, a saloon keeper, attempted at two o'clock yesterday morning to burn a tenement house occupied by sixteen families, numbering nearly a hundred persons. The Pole, named Budjistiefsky, had his saloon on the first floor. As Patrick Woods, a mechanic, was passing, he saw flames shoot out of the saloon. He also heard a woman shouting for help. He was about to run into the house when a man, whom he thinks was Budjistiefsky, endeavored to dissuade him from going to the woman's assistance, saying, "Don't go there—there's no fire." Woods, however, turned in an alarm.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and affrighted women rushed half clad from the building to the street, carrying their children in their arms. Before the engines came Woods and a companion passed into Budjistiefsky's kitchen and thence to an adjoining bed room. In the latter they discovered a bedstead in flames and a burning cradle beside it. A short candle was burning beneath the bed, surrounded by a heap of charred newspapers and clothes saturated with kerosene. The bed clothing and cradle were also saturated with oil. From the candle beneath the bed there was a train of saturated papers leading to the hallway and the saloon in the front of the building.

A candle was burning on the floor of the saloon, in a paste board box filled with newspapers and saturated with oil. The floor was also saturated, and the furniture and bar daubed with fresh varnish. The firemen soon subdued the flames.

Budjistiefsky was soon after arrested. On the way to the station the prisoner said, "I didn't do it," without asking what the charge against him was. He on August 1st obtained a $1,000 insurance policy on his saloon and furniture from the Westchester Insurance Company. When arraigned his counsel endeavored to prove an *alibi* and lack of motive, and claimed the fire was set by enemies of the saloon keeper, who had entered his premises during his absence. He was held for trial.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

A Dead Man's Hidden Hoard.

READING, PENN., August 30.—About $12,000 in United States Government bonds and Union Pacific Railroad bonds were discovered yesterday morning hidden in the wall of a room in the residence of the late John S. Autenbach, an old and prominent citizen of this city, who died a few days ago. Some persons were removing a safe from a position which it had occupied for a long time, when it was discovered that some brick in the wall had been misplaced, and upon removing them the package containing the bonds was discovered.

WON'T GIVE HIM UP.

The Governor of Massachusetts Setting the Constitution at Defiance

By Refusing to Surrender a Carpet-Bag Criminal.

BOSTON, August 31.—The following letter relative to the Kimpton case, written by Gov. Rice to Gov. Wade Hampton, is in itself sufficiently explanatory:

His Excellency Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina: SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a requisition from Your Excellency, bearing date the 8th day of August, inst., requesting the rendition of one Hiram Kimpton, an alleged fugitive from justice. The requisition was referred to the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, in compliance with the statute thereof, to examine and report whether the same was in due form of law, and whether upon the facts it should be complied with, and that officer has reported to me, after a thorough examination of the law and the facts in the case, that the practice of the Executive of this Commonwealth has uniformly been to deny a requisition when it appears that the purpose of the requisition is other and different from that of the trial of the alleged offender upon the indictment, a copy of which is annexed and made a part of the requisition. In the present case, in my judgment, the object in procuring the indictment against Patterson, Parker and Kimpton does not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kimpton for the crime charged against him, but for a different purpose. I feel it to be my duty, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to adhere to the practice of my predecessors, and I therefore respectfully decline to accede to your request. I have the honor to remain Your Excellency's obedient servant,

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

The Boston *Herald* editorially thus expresses the general opinion here on Kimpton's discharge: "The decision of Governor Rice, refusing a warrant for the rendition of Hiram H. Kimpton on a requisition of Governor Hampton of South Carolina, is based on the assumption that Kimpton was not to be tried for the crime charged against him. That would appear to be a question for the South Carolina Courts and not for our Governor to settle. We fear that if the case were reversed, and Massachusetts wanted a criminal from South Carolina under similar circumstances, a refusal would cause a howl of the most woeful character, and it would be pointed out to us by the stalwart slang-whangers that the laws of the land were willfully trampled under foot by the blood-thirsty enemies of the flag, who only remain in the Republic to rule and ruin it."

A REPUBLICAN CRIME.

[N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday.]

Kimpton was regularly indicted in South Carolina on a charge of bribing the Legislature with the proceeds of State bonds which he and other persons had wrongly appropriated. His guilt or innocence of this charge can only be tested by a trial, but the evidence against him is direct and strong. Ex-State Treasurer Parker, who has made a confession and is now in jail in South Carolina, has said: "I know that Kimpton used the proceeds of bonds belonging to the State to secure the passage of certain bills in which he was interested." A regular indictment was found, and as Kimpton was beyond the jurisdiction of the State wherein the crime was alleged to have been committed, the Governor of South Carolina in regular form asked the Governor of Massachusetts to surrender the defendant. The Federal Constitution provides that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." This provision is mandatory. All that is necessary under it to secure the surrender of an alleged criminal is the demand of one Governor upon another. No trial is provided for in order to test the guilt of an accused person before the demand for his surrender is granted, but he is ordered to be delivered up for trial in "the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

The Governor of Massachusetts, however, while he does not discuss the question of Kimpton's guilt, in effect accuses the Governor of South Carolina of duplicity and false pretences, and he informs him that the request for Kimpton's surrender is refused because the Governor of Massachusetts thinks that the indictment of Kimpton was secured for some other purpose than to try him for the crime charged against him. This is an extraordinary message for the Governor of one State to send to another. The opinion is one which the Governor of Massachusetts is in no position to form, and he is to pass upon Kimpton's guilt or innocence. The imputation is one which the Governor of South Carolina scarcely can avoid resenting with emphasis.

We have always held that such requisitions by one Governor on another should be granted with the least possible delay. If alleged criminals have only to cross State border lines in order to escape trial, our criminal laws may as well be repealed. Governor Rice doubtless believes heartily in the Republican doctrine that this Government "is a nation," not a mere conjunction of independent States; but his decision in this case is very similar to what we all complained of when England refused to deliver up Winslow.

AN AMERICAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Killing Thirteen Men in Defence of His House and Family.

[From the Santiago El Ferro-carril.]

Joseph Brower, an American citizen, resided for several years with his family on the productive island of La Mocha, at the mouth of the Tirural river, which he had rented from the Chilian Government. This island is situated in lat. 38 deg. 22 min., lon. 3 deg 22 min., and Mr. Brower was rapidly transforming it into a valuable and productive farm. Several varieties of wood, oils and fish were abundant, and were exported and sold not only to Chili but throughout South American countries. Two or three vessels were employed constantly by Mr. Brower to carry on his business. He had already imported from the United States steam engines, saw mills, agricultural implements, and numerous other elements of industry to cultivate the land.

The island La Mocha, which before Mr. Brower's arrival was a wild forest and filled with wild beasts, was converted, through Mr. Brower's energy into an attractive garden. Mr. Brower was married to a very handsome and accomplished American lady and was the father of two fine children.

Several months ago he went to Chiloe and engaged over one hundred natives to work as laborers in the hacienda. The article of diet given to laborers throughout the republic of Chili is a species of beans which is very nutritious and is grown in abundance in the country. This was the diet offered by Mr. Brower to his men, but the latter were not pleased with it, and demanded potatoes instead. Mr. Brower told them he had none, and, of course, was unable to accommodate them. The mob of native barbarians then became violent, and began a furious attack upon Mr. Brower and his defenceless family. He bravely fought for some time, defending the lives of his dear ones, but at last, after killing thirteen of his assailants, he fell a victim, with his family, to the unjust rage of the assassins. They then plundered the house and carried off every valuable article they found on the island. Seizing one of Mr. Brower's vessels, they embarked and sailed for parts unknown.

The history of Mr, Brower fully shows that he was a man of energy and enterprise. He was universally loved and respected in Chili, and many were indebted to him for his generosity and good heart. Mr. Brower had accumulated a fortune of $100,000, when he returned to his native country, the United States, but there he soon lost every dollar he had earned in Chili. But this failure did not discourage him, and, after marrying, he concluded to return to Chili, the home of his former happiness and success, and went to work as an engineer on the railroad between Chillan and Talcahuano, which Mr. John Slater, the American railway builder, was at the time constructing in Chili. Mr. Brower succeeded well, and having accumulated another fortune, entered into partnership with Mr. Alemputer and rented the island of La Mocha from the Chilian Government. Here, again, he was increasing his fortune, but in the midst of his happiness and success has been murdered in cold blood, together with his lovely wife and innocent children.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Sentiments of an Expert on Necessity of Party Organization.

The New York *Herald* lately singled out John Kelly, the Controller of the city and leading Democratic politician, as the most fit man to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Of course there was a little sarcasm in this, but Mr. Kelly accepting it as in good faith, responds that the Democratic party of the metropolis will attend to the little business of nominating a candidate for Mayor. Furthermore, adds Mr. Kelly:

I believe in party organization and discipline. I am a party man on principle and am convinced that the public interests would be best served by party government. The experience of this city for the past twenty-five years proves that independent and compromise candidates seldom make efficient officers while they sometimes become flagrantly bad. You too well remember the combination of unselfish and unprincipled men, Democrats and Republicans, who formed the Ring for the purpose of plunder and robbed the city of millions of dollars, piling up the enormous debt under which our tax-payers are suffering to-day. Had both parties been thoroughly organized these men could not have got the power, and had these men been held to a rigid responsibility by the parties to which they belonged no such combination would have been possible and the city would have escaped immense losses and indelible disgrace. As a rule men who are not true to a party will not be true to the public in an official capacity. The men who are constantly drifting from one party to another, or setting up in business on their own account, as "citizens," "reformers" and "independents"—the riff-raff of our politics—are the poorest material our offices can be filled with. The ambitions of these men usually outrun their abilities, and they are much more ambitious to help themselves than to serve the public. Citizens who are not sufficiently interested in the public good to unite and work with their fellow citizens in an organization for the public good are likely to make indifferent public officers, and have usually failed on trial.

AN HONORED MAN'S FALL.

The President of the Philadelphia Gas Trust Charged with Forgery and Defalcation.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Mr. Nathan Hilles, the President of the Philadelphia Gas Trust will be compelled to resign his position in that body on account of developments which have been made concerning his business integrity. For sixty years he had lived an examplary life. His probity was unquestioned. He was elevated to the Presidency of a Frankford bank. He was made Treasurer of the Frankford meeting of the Friends Society. He was made President of the Buck Mountain Mining Company. He was elected Treasurer of the Harrisburg Gas and Fuel Light Company, a Director of the Fifth and Sixth streets line, and appointed trustee of several estates.

Above and beyond all this, he was chosen President of the Gas Trust, and when the finger of suspicion pointed at the closed doors of that body, Mr. Hilles was held up as the paragon of honesty, and the question asked: "Would he allow you to be robbed?" He had raised a good family, and was indeed honored among men. Now, through his financial embarrassments, he proves to have been a defaulter to the amount of about $300,000.

Mr. Hilles' numerous tranactions were brought to the attention of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, and after a patient hearing it was found that he had been guilty of transactions which forfeited his right of membership, and therefore he was read out of the Society of Friends.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

FERDINAND SMITH was suffocated with foul gas in a well on the farm of Mr. Dougherty, near Roahester, Beaver county, on Wednesday.

JACOB SHRUM, a German employed in the stables of the Cambria works, at Johnstown, was struck and killed by a passenger train the other day.

THE Curry oil well, which was drilled to a depth of 2,220 feet with unsatisfactory results, will probably be started in soon and drilled 250 feet deeper by private subscriptions of the citizens.

A FIRE broke out on Thursday morning in the old Read House at Kittanning, and that building was completely destroyed, as was also the tailor shop of Biehl and Lightcap's tin shop. Total loss $4,000.

JACOB GORHRING'S frame hotel at Irwin station was burned down Thursday morning, involving a loss of $3,000, partially insured. The hotel was conducted by John Gosman and both Gosman and his wife are at Greensburg, the former being one of the alleged Mollie Maguires, now undergoing trial. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Catholic and Protestant Marriages.

[New York Sun.]

Up to twenty-five years ago, before Catholics in England acquired the power and position they now enjoy there, it was an understood thing, when Catholic and Protestant intermarried, the boys followed the father's faith and the girls the mother's. But of late years Rome says, "All must be Romans." A case arising out of this has just been before the English courts. Agar Ellis married Miss Stoner, and according to the statement of her counsel, agreed that the children should be Catholics. A son, now dead, and three daughters, 14, 11, and 9, were accordingly brought up as Catholics, but recently Mr. Ellis made arrangements to send the girls to a Protestant clergyman, with the expressed intention that they should not return until good, sound Protestants. Mr. Ellis denied that he had ever agreed to his children being brought up as Catholics, but, on the other hand, his cousin, the Duke of Sutherland, a Protestant, said that he (Ellis) had consented, though very reluctantly, to his first child being baptised a Catholic. The Vice Chancellor said that the principle of the court was that children must be brought up in the faith desired by the father, who, as head of his house, had control of his family, and whose right was never interfered with unless where there was an abandonment of parental duty, as in the case of the poet Shelley, or where the father had been guilty of gross misconduct. Mrs. Ellis' application is therefore dismissed with costs. She is daughter of Lord Canoys, who has long been a lord in waiting to the Queen, and delivered the Henley Cup to the successful Columbians last month.

WASHINGTON.

Banks Obstructing the Circulation of the Silver Dollar.

Hopeful Prospect of the Downfall of Cameronism.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided in the case of the Sutro Tunnel Company vs. the Occidental Mill and Mining Company, sustaining the ground taken by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from which appeal was made by the Occidental Company. The department holds that the word "developed," in the act of 1866, must be continued to include such codes upon *prima facie* proof shown to be benefitted by the tunnel. The restricting clause required by the third section of the act will accordingly be inserted in the mining patent, but the Sutro Tunnel, before claiming royalty must show the benefit occuring to the mining company.

BANK OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Some of the banks designated as depositories to receive standard silver dollars free of transportation are not very enthusiastic on the subject. Complaints are constantly being received at the Treasury from people that they cannot get any of the dollars, although they apply to those depository banks. Banks won't order them, although they have calls for them. As the Treasurer cannot send money directly to individuals free of transportation, they will, in order to secure the dollar of the daddies, either have to force the banks to draw on the Treasury for them, or move into another district, where the banks are more accommodating, or pay transportation.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

A distinguished Pennsylvanian, an ex-member of Congress, now in the city, says that after a careful survey of the State he has come to the conclusion that the Nationals will hold the balance of power in the next Legislature, and that Frank Hughes, an distinguished lawyer of Pittsville, a Democrat, will succeed Senator Cameron. Friends of Cameron are in great anxiety as to his prospects, and say that it will be necessary for Simon, his father, to come to the front to save the party on the Senatorial question from utter demoralization.

THE BLOODY SHIRT BRIDIVIUS.

Senator Conkling's letter to the Saratoga Conference indicates conclusively that the Republican campaign in that State is to be conducted on the old bloody shirt issues. The Democratic Committee here has information also that the Republicans of the State intend to trade off Congressmen with the Democrats for members of the Legislature, so as to secure a Republican Legislature and Conkling's re-election.

MAKING WAR SECRETLY.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—It is believed by army officials that another invasion of Mexico has been ordered, and that the strictest secrecy is enjoined on the part of all concerned in it to keep the anticipated crossing quiet until our troops are on the other side of the Rio Grande. Mackenzie will have charge of the invading forces, and his orders this time will be to push on until he provokes resistance.

A private letter received here from an officer in General Mackenzie's command in Texas states that the column which was detailed to follow raiders across the Rio Grande was ordered peremptorily from Washington to return to Texas, on account of the recent movement having become known in the North, in spite of the efforts to prevent its being known. The command was then, August 23d, well in hand, and expected to leave the next day. A noticeable arrangement, which points to an intent to take decisive action when the troops again recross the river, is the reorganization and strengthening of the artillery in Texas. Zamarcona, the Mexican Minister, says the policy of the Government towards Mexico is beyond his comprehension; that it assures him that it means peace, whereas it is constantly menacing Diaz with war. He is very much exercised concerning this duplicity.

AS TO BUTLER'S BONDS.

Register Scofield of the Treasury Department, has received the letter addressed him by General Butler, authorizing him to make public the list of bonds registered in his name. The *National Republican*, which made the charge that he had over $1,000,000 of the same registered to his credit, says it got this information from an officer of the Secret Service force of the Treasury Department, and that upon his return to this city, it will request him to make good the allegation or withdraw the charges.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Chairman Wood of the Committee on Ways and Means, has notified the members of the Committee to meet in New York on the 18th of September for the purpose of considering the question of tariff revision and revenue reform generally. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the committee last winter.

CO-OPERATION OF MEXICANS.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Government has been notified by Gen. McKenzie of an hitherto unprecedented case of co-operation by the Mexican authorities with the United States troops for the capture of raiders. When General McKenzie was on his last tour in Mexico in pursuit of cattle thieves, he stopped at the village of Lascenas. The Alcalde of the village said he knew where the raiders, whom the General was pursuing, were hidden, and he would reveal their whereabouts. True to his word he led the U. S. troops to the spot. The raiders being warned of danger fled, but left behind them seventeen stolen cattle, which were returned to their owners in Texas. In contrast with this pleasing episode, is the report of the American Consul at Piedras Negras to the State Department. He says that recently an American peddler or merchant, having three wagon loads of merchandise, was murdered near Saltillo, Mexico, and his goods stolen.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $349,077,950 in United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, and $13,860,400 in bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending yesterday, $426,000; United States bonds, held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending yesterday, $2,695,000. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $322,016,242; gold notes, $1,432,920. Internal revenue receipts yesterday, $272,530 40. Customs receipts, $553,336 27. Receipts of National bank notes for the week ending yesterday, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

	1877.	1878.
New York	$1,019,000	$525,000
Boston	1,753,000	1,598,000
Philadelphia	123,000	117,000
Miscellaneous	1,056,000	947,000
Total	$3,951,000	$3,187,000

CAPITAL NOTES.

About sixty clerks, mostly females, were discharged from the office of the Land Commissioner yesterday. Lack of funds is the cause.

Secretary Sherman has returned and Assistant Secretary Hawley has started on a six weeks' vacation.

The President left here to-night on his western tour.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was short and nothing of special importance was done.

The First Strike

In the right direction is the most remarkable ever made. See price list of G. Simen.

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE cost of the common wine of Cyprus is only two cents a bottle.

THE national debt of England now stands, by the most recent return, at $3,888,907,980.

"I'M a yard wide and all wool," is a Kentucky way of describing a high state of hilarity.

BEFORE Plevna 7,000 men, just the number brought from India to Malta, were destroyed in thirty-three minutes.

A NEW cannon has just been tested in the Krupp artillery grounds, Bredelar which is fired at the expense of $150 a shot.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY took six million pounds sterling to Cyprus to pay for the construction of harbors and other Government works.

AMELIA FOLSOM, Brigham Young's favorite wife, has been married to Mr. John Leaver, general passenger agent of a Utah railroad.

AN Austrian general has been credited with the witty remark that his countrymen went into Bosnia to occupy it, and are likely to be occupied.

THE new Alabama Legislature contains one hundred and twenty-one Democrats, five Independents, four Republicans and three Greenbackers.

ALL save sixteen of the widows of the late Brigham Young have married again. His favorite, Amelia Folsom, was married last week on Thursday.

THE crowds are so great at Mrs. Van Cott's revival meetings in Oakland, California, that hundreds of anxious searchers after truth are locked out, so that the good woman will not be disturbed in her exhortations.

DAN VOORHEES of Indiana, is expected to deliver the address at the Virginia State Fair, and a delegation of Ohio and Michigan farmers are also to be there for the purpose of looking up investments in Virginia lands.

THE *Nation* thinks that a part of the drill of every girls' school ought to be the reception by a wife in an old gown, to a dinner of corned beef and cabbage, of an unlooked-for guest, thoughtlessly brought home by a reckless husband.

THE centre of gravity was so nicely calculated in the raising of Cleopatra's Needle that, when they got its iron jacket on and it was raised by the trannions, it balanced exactly, and one man could swing the great mass of two hundred tons.

REPORTS from Mississippi show that the Congressional canvass has been entirely abandoned on account of the plague, and that it is not probable that there will be an active political work unless there should be a very early abatement of the fever.

A LEWISTON pauper living at the City Alms-house recently offered up the following prayer: "Oh Lord, bless the boss of this house; be with him daily, and with all him, but especially, O Lord, we ask thee to make different arrangements in that cook-room."

BLACKIE, General Meade's old war-horse, lives at Alverthorpe, Pa. He is as handsome as ever, despite his twenty-four years. He comes of Black Hawk stock, was wounded at the battle of New Market Cross Roads in June, 1862, but served the General all through the war and until a short time before his death.

THE lady was leaning on the arm of an elegant and wealthy young man and leading her little daughter by the hand, when suddenly the child cried: "Oh, mamma, look there! See that gentleman that's passing. Don't you know him?" "No, my child." "Why, mama! he was pa last year." Ma faints.—*From the French.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES V. STRANGE went down with the Eurydice. He left a large property and a will, which was in the possession of his relatives, but there was believed to be a codicil which was missing. This was found a few days ago by the divers employed in raising the wreck, and will be duly admitted to probate.

AMONG the curiosities at the Paris Exhibition are two United States ambulances, built in Boston in 1861, used during the entire war of the rebellion, sent to Paris in 1870 and used in 1870 and 1871 during the Franco-Prussian war and the fight with the Commune. They have likewise served as models for ambulances in the French service.

AMONG the awards to American exhibitors announced by telegram, is a diploma of honor to the United States Government Printing Office. The wording of the diploma recognizes in the specimens of engraving and printing exhibited by our Treasury Department the highest degree of perfection attained in the preparation of Government securities.

DOCTOR JULIUS AUERBACH, a brother of the great German novelist, was thrown from his wagon while returning from visiting a patient at Woodsburg, Long Island, last Monday, and had two of his ribs broken and the diaphragm ruptured. It is believed that he is fatally injured. Doctor Auerbach has been a leading physician in the neighborhood of Rockaway for the last thirty-three years.

A PRIVATE letter received from Representative Glover, of Missouri, shows an anomalous condition of things in his district. Glover, who was a Union General, received the nomination of the Democratic convention for Congress, whereupon some thirty irrepressibles bolted, and set up a convention for themselves, and nominated General Hatch, who was a confederate officer, and after the war became a noisy Republican, and is now a Democrat.

HORACE H. DAY, who died at Manchester, N. H., on Friday night, was one of the first manufacturers of vulcanized rubber under the Goodyear patent and for many years did a large and successful business at Great Barrington. During the great controversy between Mr. Goodyear and Mr. Day the late James T. Brady was asked by one of the lawyers in court how long the cause would take. The witty lawyer wrote upon a slip this couplet:

"Not for a good year and a day
Can other causes pass this way."

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher during his trip through Nevada was shown with a party of friends through the Bonanza mines. Mr. Beecher suffered terribly with the heat and made a great ado about it, while his friends seemed to be comparatively cool and joked him on his superfluous stoutness. After the party had returned the secret was exposed. One of the party, with the intention, as he said facetiously, of changing Mr. Beecher's notions on eternal punishment in fire, had persuaded him to dress in very thick and warm clothes.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

IN Potter and Tioga counties the Democrats and Nationals are waiting on local and Legislative candidates.

THE Republican committee of Lancaster county has decided that the candidates must pay their assessments, amounting to $4,000.

CHAIRMAN DEWEES, of the National Committee, says the contest in Pennsylvania is now narrowed down to Dill and Mason.

THE *North American* intimates that Col. Forney will return home next month and that he may again become the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

THE Union county taxpayers have called a Convention to meet on Wednesday, September 18th, to nominate different county and Legislative candidates.

ROBERT C. PYLE has withdrawn from the contest for the Democratic nomination for the Senate in Northampton county and will join the Greenbackers.

THE Nationals are organizing in Lebanon county and will shortly nominate a ticket. Mr. D. S. Early, the party's candidate for Congress, is stirring up things.

THE Democrats of Fulton county will hold a grand mass meeting at M'Connellsburg on September 6. Among the speakers will be HON. A. H. DILL and W. S. Stenger.

THE Republicans of Lycoming are supporting Mr. Cummin, Independent Democrat for President Judge, in opposition to Mr. Metzger, the regular Democratic candidate.

THE Democratic papers of the twenty-fifth district, now represented by General Harry White, appear to be considerably enthused over the nomination of Mr. James McGuffey, of Clarion county, and predict his election.

DR. WILLIAM BAKER, having declined the Democratic nomination for representative in the second district of Dauphin county, the Democratic county committee filled the vacancy on the ticket by nominating James Miller, Esq., of Washington township.

THE Democratic conference for the Nineteenth Congressional district, composed of Adams, Cumberland and York counties, met at York on Wednesday and nominated H. B. Beltzhoover, Esq., of Carlisle, on the first ballot. Mr. Beltzhoover is a prominent member of the Cumberland county bar and has been district attorney of the county. He is an able and popular man.

ON Saturday last 60,500 boxes of American cheeses were shipped by the steamers leaving New York on that day. One steamer carried out 200 sheep and 50 head of cattle; another 200 tons of meat; the Delivia 300 quarters of fresh meat, and the Helvetia 45 tons of the same. The products of American farms and our meat are now sold in all the cities of England.

THERE is a prospect that the Democrats and Nationals will combine on the Legislative ticket in Dauphin county. Dr. William Baker, nominated by the Democrats has resigned, and the Democratic County Committee substituted James Miller, who, it is believed, will command the support of the National party, one of their nominees having declined.

THE Republican Convention of Lycoming county has nominated the following ticket: Assembly, John Gass, Charles Nash and Peter Reeder; Register and Recorder, John R. Botts; Treasurer, Nelson R. Reyes; Commissioners, W. G. Bhmar and Daniel Steck; Auditors, H. B. Clinger and Jonathan Neff; Coroner, Dr. William H. Ives. No nominations were made for President Judge or Senate.

IN Cambria county, the following card is printed prominently in the columns of the Johnstown *Democrat*:

But the chairman of the county committee of the Republican party did propose and offer to the Greenbackers of Cambria county, would form a coalition with the Republicans of Cambria county, or endorse or nominate a part of their ticket—which we utterly refused to do.

Yours truly, JACOB TREETS,
Chairman National Greenback party of Cambria County.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says: "Recorder Quay wants money. The recorder has appealed for contributions from the employes of the United States offices, and has decided that the Republican State Committee can spend two per cent. of these salaries as soon as received by Government employees. Most of the postoffice clerks and custom house employees have agreed to come to the rescue of the Recorder-Chairman. The few who do not contribute will not lose their positions—until after the election."

THE primary meeting of the Third ward, Reading, for nominating delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which meets on next Tuesday, was held Wednesday evening. This ward is the home of Peter D. Wanner, and heretofore it has been customary in the party to have no opposition delegates in a district where a candidate resides, but Mr. Clymer's friends in this case choose to disregard the custom. Ex-District Attorney Reber, who is very popular, headed the Wanner ticket, but as the result proved he was running against the tide. A large vote was polled, which resulted in the election

WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Defense for the Depreciation of the Trade Dollar.

A Pennsylvanian Gets the Consulship of Bolivia.

SHERMAN ON THE TRADE DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Secretary Sherman has addressed a long and interesting letter to O. H. Booth of Mansfield, O., concerning the issue of the Trade dollar and the present depreciation in its value. Upon the latter point he says: At no time and on no account have they ever been received or paid out by the Treasury, and it is a cause of regret that so many of our people should have accepted them at the face value, thus enabling their owners to put them into circulation at a considerable profit. Under date of July 25, 1878, the Director of the Mint published tables from which the value of coin can be ascertained. He does not advise any one to dispose of them at such rates. As early as August 24, 1876, the Department informed an enquirer that a Trade dollar had only bullion value, and this information has been repeated scores of times and published by the press throughout the country. To avoid the labor of preparing manuscript letters, the Director of the Mint embodied the information in a circular, adding thereto tables for the computation of such value. There was no new decision involved in the circular, though possibly its publication may have hastened depreciation of the coins to their true value, an event which was inevitable and could not have have much longer delayed.

THE VICISSITUDES OF LIFE

are forcibly exemplified in the career of Paul Stockton, who a few days ago enlisted as a private soldier, and through friends was detailed in what is known as the general service of the army as a clerk in the War Department. Before the war, Stockton, who is a graduate of West Point, was a Captain in the regular army. He went South and was made a Major General in the Confederate service. Since the war closed he has met with divers reverses, and now serves in a branch of the Government service as a subordinate wherein he once intelligently commanded.

DON CAMERON DOOMED.

Ex-Congressman Cake, of Pennsylvania, one of the most observant men who dabble in Pennsylvania politics, says: "The Greenback men are holding meetings every day. They are gaining in strength, and will elect from twenty to forty members of the Legislature, and hold the balance of power. Frank Hughes claims that they will get a majority and elect their whole State ticket." It is reported in Washington that Don Cameron has a programme to trade with or buy up the Nationals and secure a re-election?" "Don hasn't the ghost of a show. Frank Hughes will be the next Senator. That's all arranged. He'll be the National candidate, and the Democratic leaders have agreed to support him. That's what prevented my being nominated for Congress by the Nationals. A majority of the Convention were for me, and if I had been nominated I should have been indorsed by the Republican Convention and carried the district by 5,000 majority. But all of a sudden the very men who had been begging me to make the run voted against me. I didn't know what it meant at the time, but soon found out that Frank Hughes had received notice that he must not expect the Democrats to send him to the United States Senate if he threw the Schuylkill district against them." General Cake thinks that the effect of the Greenback uprising in Pennsylvania will be that the Democrats are sure to come into power; that it is certain as fate.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GERMANY.

The American legation at Berlin has of late been frequently called upon to intervene in behalf of naturalized citizens of the United States who have returned to Germany to reside temporarily, and who while there have been called upon by the German authorities to perform military duty, and to respond to the obligations of laws from which foreigners are exempt. A recent dispatch received at the Department of State from Mr. Taylor, the American Minister at Berlin, says in the prevailing political agitation in Germany and the increased tendencies towards repressive measures on the part of the Government, it would be well if naturalized citizens contemplating visits to their former homes were officially advised that many possible annoyances may be avoided by declaring the probable term of their stay to the local German authorities on arriving, by abstaining from irritating political discussions, and by quickly obeying such municipal laws and regulations as apply to temporary as well as to permanent residents.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The President has appointed Hon. S. Newton Pettis of Meadville, Pa., to be Minister Resident and Consul General at Bolivia.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the 70th call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865, principal and interest to be paid on the 4th of December. The aggregate amount is $5,000.000.

Commissioner Roum informs the Secretary of the Treasury that the Internal Revenue collections for the fiscal year ending June 30th last were $104,717,437 accounted for and $9,705 unaccounted for. The deficiency will be made good by defaulters or bondsmen.

Chauncey R. Filley, postmaster at St. Louis, was to-day removed, and Samuel Hays appointed. The President decided upon the change before leaving for the Northwest.

The Postoffice Department has telegraphed the sureties of the late postmaster Thompson, of Memphis, to take charge of the office till a successor can be appointed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that "medicated" wines and distilled spirits are subject to tax the same as if not medicated.

POLITICAL.

Kansas Democratic State Convention.

A Good Platform Adopted and a Strong Ticket Nominated.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 4.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at ten o'clock. Ely Doss was chosen Temporary Chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the Convention took a recess.

A permanent organization of the Convention was effected by the election of Thomas H. Fenton Chairman, and H. M. Moore Secretary.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of the State of Kansas, in Convention assembled, do declare:

First—That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government which has not been condemned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

Second—That the declaration to reform the civil service, which has been proclaimed by the Administration, is like its adopted Southern policy, a confession of failure of Radicalism and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

Third—A cheerful obedience and enforcement of forms of law are inseparable from a stable condition of society and due protection of private rights.

Fourth—That we accept the admonition of Jackson in saying, "standing armies are dangerous to a free Govenment in time of peace. I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military must be held subjugated to the civil power." Accordingly, the increase of the Federal army, or any attempt to, as a partisan agent of the Federal authority, or for interference with the rights of the States, will find earnest opposition of the Democracy of this State.

Fifth—That enforced idleness of hundreds of thousands of industrious, honest and patriotic laboring men, and the threatened spread, a dangerous spread of communism in this country, is the legitimate outgrowth of vicious financial legislation of the Republican party, and that the only effectual guaranty to labor of its due and proper reward and correction of the manifold evils that are depressing labor, commerce and all legitimate enterprise is in a complete reversal of policies that have for thirteen years held sway; that the remedy is not in a resort to the despotic forms of Grantism, but in the re-establishment of Democratic forms, and equal instead of class legislation.

Sixth—That as Congress has the sole power to coin money and regulate the value thereof under the Constitution, it should also exert the sole power and provide a paper currency to be used as money; that such money be issued in sufficient volume as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of business at all times, and to stimulate enterprise, secure a fair recompense to labor and its products, and promote a due development of vast agricultural resources of the country.

Seventh, That we favor the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, the full remonetization of silver, removal of all restrictions on its coinage, placing it on equal footing with gold, the repeal of the National bank law, retrenchment of National bank notes and the substitution of Treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks in their place, to be made legal tender for all purposes

Eighth—That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

Ninth—That upon the jealous preservation of the right of local self government to the State and municipality in all matters of local imports, free from dictation or interference by Federal authority in any form, political or judicial, depends the perpetuity of our form of Government as a Democratic Republic.

Tenth—That it is the duty of the State, in the protection of society against convicted criminals, and performing its duty in teaching them useful vocations and fitting them for future usefulness, to provide for the protection of mechanical labor against the damaging competition involved in the present system for employment of convict labor, and to provide that the profit from such labor shall incur to the State and not to corporations or associations.

The remaining resolutions relate to State matters.

THE NOMINEES.

The following named candidates were nominated:

Governor—John R. Goodin; Lieutenant Governor—George Ummethin; Secretary of State—L. W. Barton; Treasurer—C. C. Black; Attorney General—J. F. Cox; Superintendent of Public Instruction—O. F. McKean; Chief Justice of Supreme Court—R. M. Ruggles; Auditor—Osbun Shannon.

The Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, September 4.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. John M. Berry was nominated for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court; Samuel H. Nichols for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and O. P. Whitcomb for Auditor. The usual resolutions were adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 4.—The Democrats of the First Congressional district, in Convention here to-day, nominated Judge J. K. McClure for Congress.

MACON, GA., September 4.—The Democrats in the Third Congressional district renominated Gen. Phil. Cook.

MILWAUKEE, September 4.—Hon. Gabriel Gouck was renominated to-day by the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional district.

EASTON, MD., September 4.—D. M. Henry was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First district. The Republicans have nominated Samuel A. Graham.

TRENTON, September 4.—In the Second Congressional district the Greenbackers nominate Hezekiah B. Smith, and the Prohibitionists C. H. Baker.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district renominated Eli J. Henkle.

ELMIRA, N. Y., September 4.—The Greenbackers of the Twenty-ninth Congressional district have nominated Ralp Beaumont.

A Toilet Essential.

Pomades and cosmetics may be dispensed with, but not so the Fragrant Sozodont; the most wholesome and efficient article for the teeth that the world has ever known.

Shattered toys are regenerated with Spalding's Glue. TTS

Agricultural Implements.

One difficulty experienced by farmers is to have their implements properly repaired. This difficulty is obviated since Messrs. A. B. Smith & Co., have established their house in Allegheny city, at No. 41 Federal street. This firm receive orders here to repair tools and implements of all kinds which is done promptly and in a workmanlike manner, that is, that the implement will hereafter do the work properly. Their rates are reasonable. They have on hand an elegant line of implements which farmers would do well to examine.

Farmers and Others

who want their horses well taken care of can be accommodated by entrusting them to Frank McCoy & Bro., proprietors of boarding and sale stables, adjoining their hotel, Nos. 131 and 133 Liberty street.

The Romance and Reality of a Poor Young Man.

NEW ORLEANS, July **19, 1878.**

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of J. M. Hill, through Jason Wilson, Marion, Ind., and Fletcher & Thorp, Indianapolis, Ind., Whole Ticket No. **92 823**, single number lottery, in the Louisiana State Lottery Company, which drew the first capital prize of **$30,000** on Tuesday, July **9**, **1878**. Said ticket cost two (2) dollars. Sent to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box **692** at New Orleans, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket. E. B. SHOSTE,

Exch. and Disc. Clk La. State Bank of New Orleans.

The above relates to the drawing and payment of the first capital prize on the second Tuesday of July. It may be the reader's turn next drawing if he is prudent enough to invest.

THE New York *Sun* says there is no use of being in a hurry in hunting up candidates for the Presidency in 1880, and says:

The first thing to be settled among the Democracy is their own principles. Tammany Hall and the Democracy of Pennsylvania already stand committed to the validity of the work of an unconstitutional Electoral Commission, and to the doctrine that a fraudulent title may be sacred. The years of Methuselah would be accounted those of a young man in comparison with the time it would require to convert us to a doctrine like that—and then convinced against our will we should be of the same opinion still.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32⅝	32¾	3,662
Reading	16¾	16⅞	1,729
Lehigh Valley	38¾	39	120
P., Titus. & Buf.	4¼	4½	300
U. Cos. of N. J.	128¼	128¾	....
Cen. T.	38½	39	.....
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	107	108	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	85	86	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Gold opened at 100¼ and closed at 100¾. Carrying rates ⅛@1 per cent. Borrowing rates flat. Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet and steady.

The stock market was strong with advancing prices until just before the close, when there was a decline from the highest point of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. The upward movement was most marked in C., C., C. & I., Hannibal & St. Jo., New York Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Transactions aggregated 118,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern common, 16,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 15,000 preferred, 6,000 Lackawanna, 5,700 Hannibal & St. Jo., 2,700 Michigan Central and 3,000 Western Union.

Close—Money market easy at 1¼@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Customs receipts $406,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $621,000. Clearings, $7,742,000 Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills, 483; sight exchange on New York, 487½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	108¼	5-20s,'65	102¾
5-20s,'67	105⅝	5-20s,'68	107¼
New 5s	106¼	New 4½s	103¾
New 4 per cts.	100⅝	10-40s	106¼
10-40s, coups.	106¼	Currency 6s	120

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	34½	Tennessee new	32½
Virginia new.	21	Virginia, old	21
Missouri 6s	102¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	93¾	C. C. C. & I.	31
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	133¾
Do preferred.	32	Rock Island	175⅛
Pacific Mail	173⅛	St. Paul	29¾
Mariposa	1⅝	Do preferred.	67⅜
Do preferred.	1	Wabash	14½
Adams Ex.	105¾	Ft. Wayne	96¼
Fargo Ex.	99	Terre Haute	1
American Ex.	49	Do preferred.	3
U. S. Ex.	49	O. & M.	7¼
N. Y. Central	114½	N. W. C.	35⅛
Erie	14⅝	Do preferred.	66¼
Do preferred.	28	Del. & Lack.	5⅝
Harlem	138	C. & A.	80
Mich. Central	70⅝	Do preferred.	100
Panama	126	A. & P. Tel.	26
Union Pacific	6⅜	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Lake Shore	67⅛	B. & O.	10¼
Ill. Central	80	Central Pacific	105⅞
H. & St. Joe.	15¼	Land Grants	105⅞
Union	105¾	Sinking Fund	100
C. & P.	81¼		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON.

LONDON, September 4.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; account, 94 13-16; 4½s, 105¾; 5-20s '67, 107¼; 10 40s, 108; new 5s, 108¼; Illinois Central, 82; Pennsylvania Central, 33; Reading, 19¼; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 31. Refined petroleum, 8⅝d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 4.—Rentes, 113f 10c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, September 4. — Petroleum, 25¼d.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—Cotton dull and easier at 6 9-16@6 11-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales; American, 4,200 bales; receipts, 4,700 bales; American, 2,400 bales. American lard, 37s 6d. Bacon—s. c., 34s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, September 4, 1878.

The business transacted to-day was a slight improvement of that done for some days past, but it does not at all come up to what commission merchants would like to see. The general complaint is the small margin of profits, and, with transactions rather light, it makes net profits diminutive.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Choice grades of butter continue in very active demand, but the stock in hand is very small, thus making prices very firm. The common article is not wanted and stocks are accumulating. Choice fresh eggs are also in good demand and prices are firm. There is not very much doing in potatoes, and there is only a light stock on hand of the choice article. A very large business is being transacted in fresh fruits, especially peaches. Receipts are very large and so is the demand.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 75; common, 75c@$1 15; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium $1 75@1 80; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 16@17c; choice creamery, 20@23c; medium grades, 6@10c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8@8½c, jobbing; 7½@8c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per lb; in pails, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11@12c ₱ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c.

FRESH FRUITS—Watermelons, $10 00@20 00 per 100; peaches, choice $1 25@2 00; medium 75c@$1 25; plums $1 25@1 50 per bushel; pears $1 50@2 00 per box; cantelopes $3 00@5 00 per 100.

POTATOES—Prime, $1 75@2 25; common to medium on track, 60@70c. Sweets—Jerseys, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 25@2 50; Southern, $2 00@2 25.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES — Tomatoes, 25@50c per bbl; cabbages per bbl., $1 00@1 50; onions, $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market moves along without much change. Arrivals of wheat are fair and the demand from millers is rather active. Corn is in good demand, but the stocks on hand are small and some dealers ask more than our quotations. Prices are very firm. The reverse is true of oats, of which there are good stocks on hand and prices a little weak. The same remarks will apply to barley. Rye is quiet. Flour continues moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat — Amber red winter, 95@98c; prime do, 92@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 47@48c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 49@50c; mixed 46@48c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75@95c; fall, 95c@$1 00.

Rye—53@55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 00@6 25; Minnesota extra, $6 25@6 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 75.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $6 00@9 00 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 20.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery line there is very little to note. The market in sugars is stiffening up very much, and further advances are anticipated, owing to the increasing demand. Other articles in the grocery line remain unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	17¾c	**Sugars.**	
Ordinary Rio	16 c	Standard A	9¾c
Java	25½@27½c	Off. A	9¼@9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8¾@9⅛c
Rio in papr's	21 c	Ref Yellows	7¾@8¼c
Rio in bulk	17½@20½c	Molasses do	7 @7½c
Java in pap'r	30 c	Out loaf	10¾c
Java in bulk	30 c	Crushed	10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	10¼c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Granulated	9¾c
Gunpowder	35c@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30c	Strictly ch	c
Japan	25c	Strictly prime	c
Oolong	28c	Prime	c
Souchong	35c	Fair	c
Rice.		**Soaps.**	
Choice Carolina	8 c	Blue India, ₱ box	$3 20
Prime	7¾c	Irish soap, ₱ box	3 90
Rangoon	6¾c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 10
Gloss	8¼@8½c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ bx	5 25
Cornstarch	7¾@8¾c	Extra olive do	9 00
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	5¾
Cloves	45@ c	California, ₱ box	4 00
Allspice	18@20 c	**Soda.**	
Cassia	25@32 c	Bi-carb in kgs	3¾@3¾c
Nutmegs	95@ c	Do assted pap's	6½
Pepper	15@16 c	Do assted ¼ pkgs	6
Syrups.		Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Choice maple fir'rd	46c	**Candles.**	
Prime "	43c	Star, full weight	13 c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Stearine	10¾c@11c
		Mould	10 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, ex. s. c. av. 18		Mess pork	11 50
Do average and upwards	12	Do short cut	45
Do 14 lbs and under	12¾	Pcs. in bbl	11 75
Do extra 10 to 14 lbs	12¾	Lard, p. l. in trees	
Shoulders, s. c.	7¼	₱ lb	
Break'f'st bcn	9½	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ lb	
Dried beef in sets	15	Do, ref'nd in tr'es	8½
Do all flats	13½	" ½ bbls	9
Do r & nkls	17	" bk'ts	9¼
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 75	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	10¾
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	6¾	" 5-lb coffee do	10¾
Do sides	6¾	" in 3-lb pails	11
B. short r sides, do.	8	" 5-lb "	10¾
B. clear sides, do.	8¼	" 10-lb "	10¾

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1@1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 75.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $25; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 10; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valenties, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 9c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 25. Lemons—Malaga, $7 00@8 00. Coaconnuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59@61c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 52@55c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 54@55c; yellow do, 52@53c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR —Prime country per gallon, 12@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, September 4, 1878.

The markets ruled very quiet to-day, prices being weak, with indications of a further decline before long. Refined continues dull.

CRUDE.

United, 98⅜@99c; shipment, $1 13@1 14.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10¾c; New York, 10½c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, September 4. — Market opened at 94¾c offered strictly.

OIL CITY, September 4.—Market opened quiet at 94¾c bid.

PARKERS, September 4.—Market dull at 93¼c bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—SEPTEMBER 4 —Cotton dull and easier at 12⅝@12¾c; sales 248 bales; futures steady; sales 36,000 bales. Flour in buyers' favor; limited export, home trade demand; receipts, 13,000 barrels; sales 12,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 30@3 90; common to good extra, $4 00@4 30; good to choice, $4 35@5 00; white wheat extra $5 10@5 75; extra Ohio, $4 00@5 50; St. Louis, $4 00@6 75; patent Minnesota, $6 25@8 50. Rye flour steady. Cornmeal quiet and steady. Wheat declined 1@1½c; foreign advices unfavorable; receipts, 243,000 bushels; sales 814,000 bushels; ungraded red 98c@$1 11½; No. 2 red $1 08@1 09¾; No. 1 red $1 11@1 11½; steamer No. 2 red do $1 07½@1 08; ungraded amber $1 12@1 13; No. 2 amber, $1 05½@1 06½; No. 2 white, $1 11@1 12; No. 1 white $1 17@1 18½. Rye firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 63½c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet but firm. Corn quiet but firm, receipts 116,000 bushels; sales 162,000 bushels; ungraded, 47@50c; steamer, 49@49½c; No. 2, 50½; No. 2 white 54⅛@55¼c; steamer yellow 51¾c. Oats less active and scarcely so strong; receipts 62,000 bushels; sales 78,000 bushels; rejected 25@26c; No. 3, 27c; do white 30½@31½c; mixed western 29@33c; white western 28½@37c. Hay firm for prime; others dull and heavy. Hops unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¼@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Provisions—market dull and unsettled. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Tallow firm. Rosin quiet at 40@45c. Turpentine firm at 27¾@28c. Eggs heavy; western 15½@16. Leather firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middling and heavy weight 20@21½c; common 19½@21½c. Wool dull and in buyers favor; domestic fleece 29@42c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed, 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Pork quiet and lower; mess, $9 75@9 95. Beef quiet. Cutmeats dull; long clear middles 6¼c; city do, 6½c. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; prime steam, $7 05@7 15. Prime butter firm; Western, 6@22c. Cheese—market dull; western 6@8¼c. Whisky nominal at $1 12½. Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged. Ingot lake, $16 00@16 50. Pig iron quiet and unchanged; Scotch $21 00@29 87½; American $15 00@17 00. Nails steady and in fair demand; cut $2 25; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago — SEPTEMBER 4. — Flour firmer. Wheat in fair demand; but at lower rates and unsettled; No. 1 red winter 92¾c; No. 2, 91¾@92c cash and September; 93¼c October; No. 2 Chicago spring 88c cash and September; 83¼c October; No. 3, 80c; rejected 58¼@59¼c Corn unsettled and generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher, closing easier at 36¼c cash and September; 37⅜@37¾c October; rejected 34c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower at 19¼c cash and September; 21¼c October; rejected 17c. Rye easier at 46¾c. Barley easier at $1 09 cash and September. Pork dull, weak and lower and unsettled at $8 80 cash; $8 90 October. Lard active but lower at $6 80 cash; $6 81¼ October Bulkmeats dull and prices a shade lower at $4 87½, $5 87½@6 25. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 4¾c; wheat, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 148,000 bushels; corn, 344,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 61,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat firm and advanced; sales at $1 08¾; Corn easier, but not quotably lower. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions firmer, but not quotably higher.

Philadelphia—SEPTEMBER 4.—Flour—market dull; superfines $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@3 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 50; patent and high grades $7 00@8 50. Rye flour $3 25. Cornmeal $2 75 Wheat dull and lower but steady; red $1 07@1 08; amber $1 07@1 08. Corn dull and easy; yellow 52@53¾c; mixed 51¾c. Oats dull and weak; Pennsylvania and white western 27@28c; mixed western 25@26c. Rye dull at 57@60c. Provisions dull and weak; mess pork $10 25@10 50; beef, India mess, $17 50@18 00. Lard dull; loose butchers' 7¼c; city kettle 7¾c. Butter unchanged Eggs dull and lower; Pennsylvania 16@17c; western 15@16c. Cheese inactive and steady; New York fancy 8@8¼c; western choice 7¾@8c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky—western $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; wheat, 72,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 500 bushels.

Toledo—SEPTEMBER 4.—Wheat dull, weak and lower; amber Michigan spot 96¼c; seller September and October 96¼c; No. 2 amber 96c; No. 1 red winter 99c; No. 2 do. spot 96¼c; seller September 96c; seller October 96¼c; No. 2 red 92c; rejected Wabash 83c; western amber 96¼c. Corn dull; high mixed 40¼c; No. 2 40c; No. 2 white 44½c; rejected 38½c; damaged 38½c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot and seller September 21½c; seller October 22¼c; Michigan 22c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 139,000 bushels; corn, 129,060 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 168,000 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 04; amber Michigan 96¼c; No. 2 red winter 96¼c asked, 96c bid: sales of No. 2 amber Illinois 91¼c; western amber 96c. Corn dull; high mixed 40¼c; No. 2 40¾c.

New Orleans—SEPTEMBER 4.—Cotton weak and irregular; sales 75 bales; good ordinary 10¾c; low middling 10¾c; middling 11c; good 11⅜. Receipts, net 25 bales; gross 25 bales; exports, coastwise 826 bales; stock 4,070 bales. Flour dull; superfine $3 00; double $3 50; treble $4 00@5 50; high grades $5 50@6 00. Corn quiet; mixed 50@52c. Oats quiet and weak; St. Louis 31@33c; choice old 35c. Hay dull; western lower; prime $12 00@14 00; choice $15 00@19 00. Cornmeal dull at $2 45@2 50. Whisky steady, western rectified $1 00@1 07½. Coffee quiet; jobbing ordinary to prime 14½@18¼c, gold. Sugar in fair demand; job bing, good common 7½c; good fair to fully fair 7¾@8¼c; prime 8½c; yellow clarified 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5@6¼c. Bran quiet and weak at 70c. Gold 101¾@101¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼c. Premium sterling 485½@4 86½.

Cincinnati—SEPTEMBER 4 —Cotton dull and unchanged at 11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, weak and lower; red and amber 88@95c; white 90@97c; receipts 28,000 bushels; shipments, 17,000 bushels. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; 41@43c. Oats in good demand at 20@26c. Rye in fair demand at 48@53c. Barley in good demand and steady, No. 2 fall $1 02@1 05. Pork dull at $10 00 asked. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates: current make $6 60; kettle jobbing at $8 00@8 50. Bulkmeats dull and drooping at $4 87½, $5 87½, $6 12½. Bacon dull and prices a shade lower; $5 50@5 62½, $6 62½@6 75, $7 00@7 12½. Whisky strong and active at $1 06. Butter steady and in fair demand; fancy creamery 23@24c; choice western reserve 14@15c. Linseed oil stronger at 55@57c.

Milwaukee—SEPTEMBER 4.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¼c, and closed firm; No 1 Milwaukee hard $1 00¼; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 01¼; No. 2, 93¾c; September, 93¾c; October 93c; November 92¼c; No. 3, 86¾c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 36½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 19¾@20c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 47c. Barley lower; No 2 spring cash $1 10; October $1 13. Provisions easier and quiet. Pork $9 87cash and September. Lard—Prime steam $7 50. Freights—wheat to Buffalo 5¼c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 1,500 bushels

Louisville — SEPTEMBER 4.—Cotton quiet and firm at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red 90c; amber and white 90@95c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; white 45c; mixed 42c. Oats easier; white 25c; mixed 24c. Rye quiet at 56c. Provisions in fair demand at $9 00@10 00. Pork inactive and lower at $10 00. Lard active but a shade lower; choice leaf tierce $8 75; kegs $9 75. Bulkmeats easier at 5¾c, 6¼@6¾c. Bacon steady and in fair demand at 5